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12—3—1930

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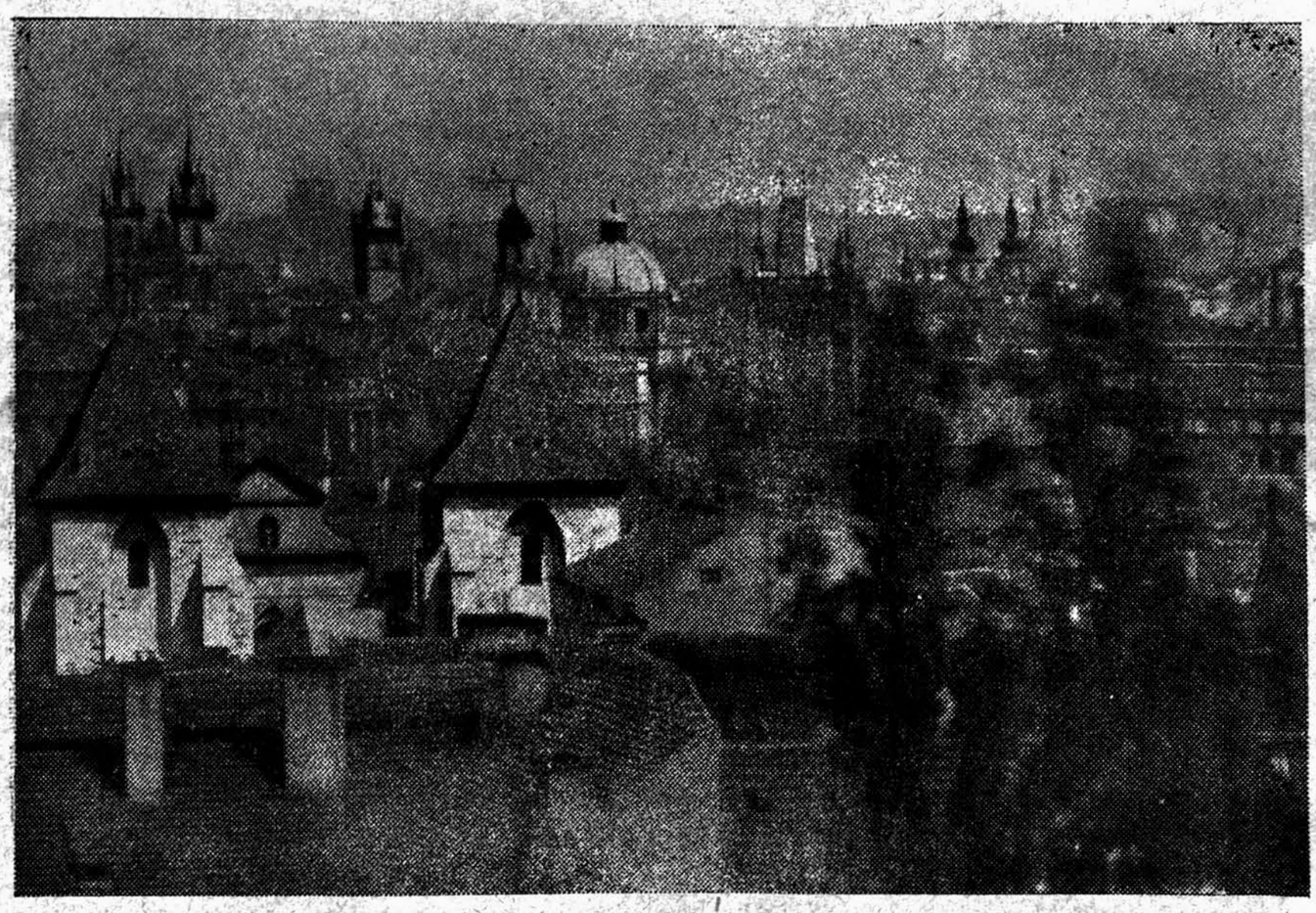
THE MAHATMA.

(As seen by Syt. Kanu Desai, Artist).



Prague, the Capital of Czechoslovakia, counts among the most picturesque and beautiful of towns in Europe. A view of the old town.

"The Gharrywalla".
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Sanguine Sunset.
(Photo by A. N. Hajibhoy).

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KING GUSTAF V OF SWEDEN

Octogenarian Ruler Who Is Happy To Call Himself First Servant Of The State

King Gustaf V of Sweden will celebrate his 80th birthday on June 16, 1938, and in honour of the occasion great festivities will take place throughout the country. In view of this unique occasion, the following article will be interesting to our readers.

On the 16th June 1938 the Nestor among the world's reigning monarchs will enter upon his ninth decade. Gustaf V, King of Sweden, has reached the age when most men would feel that their years weighed heavily upon them, yet he is by no means old in that sense. With his physical and mental powers unimpaired he carries out his duties as Head of the State and continues to follow the course of world events with unflagging interest.

Much water has flowed beneath the Stockholm bridges since 1858, the year in which Prince Gustaf was born. An entire era has become merged in the past. What was once regarded as unchangeable has been shaken to its very foundations and collapsed in ruins; much that is new has been built up, but only part of it has achieved any permanence. From his exalted position on the throne of Sweden the 80-year-old King has witnessed upheavals and sweeping changes both in the world outside and within the borders of his own country; his wealth of experience and his wise judgment have stood his people in good stead at times when the Government of the country has had to adapt itself to altered circumstances. His realistic view of the part a Sovereign should play nowadays has inspired respect for and confidence in that nobility of character that exists behind to Royal Title.

Accession To Throne

Gustaf V came to the throne in 1907—at a period when the country was enjoying prosperity. Peace prevailed in industry and the political tension at home had relaxed when, in the spring of that year, the Swedish Diet approved in principle the proportional and universal right to vote. Similarly, in the sphere of foreign politics the tension had slackened; without detriment to her honour Sweden had accepted the dissolution of the Union with Norway, and Russia had moderated her high-handed attitude after her defeat by Japan.

It was not long, however, before the King found himself faced with serious problems both within and beyond Sweden's frontiers. At home, the ultimate emergence of parliamentarism and some radical reforms of the Constitution were preceded by heated controversy; the general strike in 1909 and the question of defence deeply stirred the public mind. Abroad, the international tension increased and reached a climax in the Great War, with all the disastrous consequences it had for the political systems of Europe and the severe strain it put also on Sweden, who defended her neutrality with vigour.

Two Striking Episodes

During those difficult years the burden of responsibility must often have lain heavily upon the shoulders of the Swedish King. On several occasions he personally intervened in the course of events with prompt decision, and his initiative gave rise at the time to violent differences of opinion. Now, however, the former opposition has died down and has given place to a feeling of profound and universal appreciation of the King's courageous action.

Reference need only be made here to two striking episodes: how, to the intense gratification of both King and people, the erstwhile Republican-minded Social Democrats, who had been violently and accepted the principle of deference; and how King Gustaf,

H. M. King Gustaf V of Sweden.

following up certain ideas engendered at the meeting of the three Northern Kings at Malmo during the first winter of the War, delivered in the Norwegian Capital some years later a high-minded, conciliatory speech, which bore the stamp of his own personality and marked the inception of a new spirit of mutual understanding amongst the Scandinavian countries.

His Amazing Vitality

The King has won the affections of his people as a private individual no less than in his capacity of Head of the State. A nation imbued with a love of sport naturally feels an intense admiration for the King's amazing vitality. Not an autumn passes but the King spends strenuous hours out with various shooting parties, and scarcely a day goes by without his putting in an hour or so on the tennis court, where he still exhibits a degree of skill and dash that is little short of miraculous.

Every Tuesday His Majesty holds a public reception and every Friday he presides over the Cabinet Council. His day is filled up with audiences, correspondence and representative duties. He seldom fails to attend a first-night performance at the Royal Opera or the Royal Dramatic Theatre; otherwise he generally spends his evenings playing bridge. Nevertheless, he will often, no doubt, have made the reflection that the duties of a constitutional monarch never cease, for he frequently has to devote the evening to work, signing such decisions of the Cabinet as require the Royal signature.

His Motto

As the years have gone by, his subjects have come to realize more and more how conscientiously and how zealously King Gustaf had striven to carry out in practice all that is implied in his motto: "With the People for the Country." He has always been in touch with the nation and has so closely identified himself with the fortunes of his people and his kingdom that he has become, and will always remain so long as he lives, the country's and the nation's lodestar. He has possessed the rare gift of understanding his Age, himself and his position, and the country is proud to feel that its ancient crown is worn by a King who, among a nation of free citizens, is happy to call himself the first servant of the State.

Oscar Gustaf (V) Adolf, who bears the ancient title of King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, was born in the Palace of Drottningholm on the 16th June 1858, ascended the Throne on the 8th December 1907, and married on the 20th September 1881 Sophie Maria Victoria, Princess of Baden, was born on the 7th August, 1862, and died on the 4th April, 1930.

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DIARY OF AN INDIAN IN MALAYA

ANCIENT REMAINS OF HINDU PERIOD IN MALAYA—INDIAN SYMPATHY TOWARDS CHINA—MOHAMMEDAN (OFFENCES) BILL—ISLAM IN MALAYSIA—INDIAN LABOURERS AT THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent)

KUALA LUMPUR, May 19.

Discoveries which throw important new light on the course of early Indian Colonisation in South-Eastern Asia and on the spread of Indian civilisation in Malaya in early times have been made by Dr. H. G. Quaritch Wales, Field Director of the Greater-India Research Committee. He has been carrying out considerable excavation in Kedah and Perak. Lieut.-Colonel Low, a former resident of Province Wellesley, who made important researches in the same area a century ago, just missed the remains of the ancient city because they were heavily covered with jungle at that time.

According to Dr. Wales, Malaya has always been the Cinderella of Greater India research. One reason for that is that in this peninsula there are no great temples or monuments, as in other parts of Greater India. But the discoveries made in Malaya show the basis of the evolution of the whole of Greater India, says Dr. Wales. He has found along a tributary of the Nerbok River, remains of a former Indian City with a considerable series of temples, laterite sanctuary towers of the earliest type, and the foundations of assembly halls.

These remains, which were of both Buddhist and Hindu origin, dated definitely from the 5th Century A.D. This was attested to by Sanskrit inscriptions and by coins, some of which had already been deciphered. In many cases only the floors remained. In one case, a sanctuary tower has been partially wrecked in the erection of an adjacent estate factory. Under the floor Dr. Wales found in earthenware jars, heads, gold ornaments, and other objects of great interest.

Dr. Wales has also located what he believes to be the site of the King's palace. Among his discoveries there are a royal sword with a bronze hilt, exactly the same as a royal sword depicted in Ajanta paintings dating from 600 A.D. In the same place has been found a bronze mirror similar in style to those used by Indian princesses in the Ajanta paintings.

Between the palace and the chief temple was a sort of royal plaza. The temple walls, which still are three feet high, while being purely Indian, are yet suggestive of pre-Angkorian architecture. All of these remains represent the Gupta, or first wave of Indian migration. On a hill near a beautiful waterfall next to the same city he has excavated a magnificent little granite temple. The bronze trident of Shiva was also found. In each of the stone post-holed he has unearthed silver caskets containing rubies and saphires.

The city must have been abandoned about the middle of 6th Century, probably following attacks by pirates, Dr. Wales told a Press representative.

He has found another Indian site on the Sala River near Alor Star. A small temple with a Sanskrit inscription has been unearthed there. He has also dug out in another spot brick temples well preserved under five feet of river sand and a quantity of fine Sung porcelain and a terracotta figure of Ganesha. Some of the remains are probably fire altars used for the propitiation of the nine planetary deities, i.e Navagraha.

It was likely, Dr. Wales said, that this later settlement was the chief part of the great Sailendra Empire. To emphasise the importance of these discoveries, Dr. Wales mentioned that the earliest Indian city in Java was in the 7th Century city on the Dieng Plateau, above Wohosoho, Middle Java. The Sri Deva remains in Siam dated from the first quarter of the 6th Century.

Indians To Send Ambulance to China

The ambulance presented to China by the Central Indian Association of Malaya on behalf of the local Indian community was on view at the Selangor Indian Association premises. The Chinese Consul in Kuala Lumpur has taken formal delivery of it and it will be shipped in due course to Hong Kong at the expense of the Central Indian Association. In the course of a letter to the Association, acknowledging the gift, the Chinese Consul in Kuala Lumpur says:—

"I wish to assure you and your Community in Malaya that my Government has been notified of this valuable contribution and feelings of sympathy towards the unfortunate sufferers in China. I would like to express once more that I am deeply moved by this noble contribution and that it is with feelings of the highest appreciation and deepest gratitude that I now acknowledge receipt of this ambulance car from the Indian community in Malaya."

Mohammedan (Offences) Bill

It is generally remarked here that a curious conflict of European liberalism and Islamic orthodoxy has arisen over a legislation brought before the four State legislatures of the Federated Malaya States. According to the new Bill the authority of the Government and powers of the Civil Courts are to be invoked to compel the Malays to go to Mosque, to observe the fast and to eschew all doctrines not approved by the Sultans. Fierce controversy has also arisen regarding certain clauses of the Mohammedan (Offences) Bill which treat breaches of sexual morality as criminal offences, the penalty being a year in prison and a maximum fine of 500 dollars. The intention of the new Bill is that a Malay woman who has relations with a non-Muslim man must atone for her offence by spending six months in gaol.

Islam In Malaysia

In a journal of the Malayan branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Dr. R. L. Archer, of Singapore, has shown how modern thought is influencing Islam in Malaysia

"The introduction of Western education on an extensive scale in the Dutch East Indies during the past 20 years" writes Dr. Archer "has caused the younger generation of that country to question the content of their religious teaching and the basis of their customs. The spirit of intellectual freedom has also caused them to question the teaching and practice of their elders, to adopt Western modes of thinking and living, as well as to oppose the practice of polygamy. This change in the Muslim attitude towards life and religion has been responsible for the organisation of a new movement throughout the Dutch East Indies known as the Mohammadiya Party. Opposed to this new movement with a greater or lesser degree of earnestness is the Islamiyah Party, which represents the old traditional conception of Mohammedan life and religion. This party looks with fear and suspicion on the transformation advocated by the "Kaum Mudu" (the Youth Movement), as they call it. The conservative party still holds that the life of a Muslim must be governed by the teaching of the Quran and the traditions as interpreted in the old commentaries and that man's conditions in life is still fore-ordained by Allah. The members of the Mahammadiya Party continue to respect the teaching of the Quran, but maintain that it must be interpreted in the light of the knowledge of this present day."

Malayan Court At The Glasgow Exhibition

On the opening day of the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow His Majesty the King visited the Malayan Court and was greatly attracted by the diorama illustrating the planting industries of Malaya.

The walls and pillars of the Malayan Court are of pale green, in the penals of which appear the fourteen colourful crests of the Malayan territories participating.

The walls of the office of the information bureau adorned with large-scale maps of Malaya, and a collection of all the stamps of the numerous Malayan postal administrations.

A library holds official Malayan publications and a section of works dealing with the country. In the body of the Court the eye is first attracted by large-scale models, especially that of the Singapore harbour. Most of the models indicate the industrial development of Malaya and there is a very striking display of the indigenous arts and crafts. The natura. beauties of the country and its scenic and tourist attractions are shown in the collection of large-sized photographs which flank the Malayan flags and crests on the walls. Two massive dioramas form the background, depicting respectively a rubber plantation and pineapple factory. The busy scene of the canning coolies with their rubber gloved hands and immaculate drill clothes look a credit to the industry. His Majesty the King visited the Court and was conducted around by Mr. Lowinger. The rubber plantation diorama with its Indian coolies tapping real rubber trees from which oodzes real latex claimed his first attention, while other exhibits over which His Majesty lingered were the drawing room in which Malayan fabrics are displayed and models of the Singapore air port and a tin degree at work.

READY-MADES TO SUIT ALL

American mothers will soon have no difficulty in finding a ready-made suit to fit their growing boys. An investigation bureau has toured schools, homes, nurseries and other institutions to take the measurements of no fewer than 100,000 children. Rich, middle-class and working-class kiddies have all been included in the investigations, for it was realised that nourishment—and therefore size—might vary with the parents' income.

This continent-wide scheme has collected a detailed list of average height, breadth, weight, and other measurements of American children.

The results will be passed on to large-scale clothing manufacturers. Thus, ready-made suits can be tailored nearer than ever to the normal child's requirements.

Great care and forethought have gone into the investigation. Every possible source of information has been consulted. Even racial differences have been studied. And so, if a Negro boy happens by nature to be thinner or fatter than a white boy, his clothes will be cut accordingly.

DRAIN LAKE FOR PARK

A lake in the vicinity of Budapest is being drained to create more room for the celebration of the national anniversary of St Stephen.

The area thus recreated will be converted into a park for the erection of an altar to the Saint King. Following the ceremony the water will be restored and the lake allowed to assume its original appearance. More than 300,000 people will attend the ceremonies.

Rural Electrification

More than 1,000,000 farms have been added to electric power lines in U.S.A. since 1923. Before that year only about 100,000 farms in the U. S. used electricity. At present more than one-sixth of the farms of the country are connected to power lines. The first six months of 1937 saw a new high of 120,000 additions. Vast developmental work has been carried on by electric companies so that to-day there are dozens of practical and profitable uses for electricity in the business of farming.

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Wrestling In Japan

(BY T. KUROSE, INSTRUCTOR IN JAPANESE, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY)

Sumo is a form of wrestling performed chiefly by professionals who devote their lives to acquiring and displaying the art. It is of very ancient origin, dating from as early as 23 B.C., and appears to have been patronized by the Imperial Court from generation to generation. From that time Sumo became an important court function at Kyoto and later during the Tokugawa Shogunate, it received great encouragement and protection from the warrior classes. The arena for annual matches at Edo (Tokyo), selected in 1781, still exists as the site for the same sport and is now called the Kokugi-kan (National Game Amphitheatre).

The Kokugi-kan, on the left bank of the Sumida river, together with the Earthquake Memorial Hall, are the most prominent buildings in that section of Tokyo. The amphitheatre stands on the precincts of the Buddhist temple, Ekoin, the origin of which is associated with the memorial service for 107,000 souls lost in the great fire of 1657. Wrestling matches were held twice a year in the temple grounds, from 1781 down to the beginning of the 19th century, a survival of festivals once religious. An amphitheatre was erected beside it but was destroyed. The present one was completed in 1909, and accommodates 20,000 spectators. Tournaments usually last for eleven days and are given twice a year in January and May.

The Amphitheatre

The vast amphitheatre is generally packed with spectators from the edge of the ring in the centre to the second circular gallery. The spacious floor is built up in gradual tiers of tatami-covered enclosures, in which entire families sit around the hibachi or charcoal heater. Many parties of men may be found drinking "sake" and watching the wrestlers; gaisha girls in their flowery kimono, with obi hanging behind untied, like rich curtains, may be seen pouring each other tea or calling out the names of their favourite wrestlers among the yells of hundreds of schoolboys and thousands of men engaged in all walks of life. A blue haze hovers over the whole scene, in the great dome-shaped roof with its iron ribs going out like the spokes of a giant wheel. Between these ribs are displayed life-size portraits of the champions of each season.

The Wrestlers

The wrestlers are divided into two camps, East and West. Each camp has one or more Yokozuna, the "Champion of Champions," together with the Ozeki and two other wrestlers belonging to a high rank. About a dozen wrestlers immediately below them from the class of Makuno-uchi or "Within the Curtain." All the other men form part of the Maku-Sahita or "Below the Curtain."

The ring, which is marked by a circle of 82 straw bundles, is covered with sand that attendants sweep now and then between matches. Over it rises a graceful wooden roof in pure Shinto style, supported by four pillars. The east is wound in blue bunting signifying spring, the west pillar in white meaning autumn, the south one in red for summer, and north or winter in black.

Three umpires are in the ring, splendidly attired in green or purple silk, with pointed black hats, and carrying a kind of mace of black lacquer, in the shape of a fan. With these fans they indicate the winner of each match. The umpires announce the contestants as they appear to rinse their hands and mouths, grasp a handful of salt, and spray it over the ring as they enter, in sign of purification. After a few preliminary ceremonies, consisting in balancing on one leg and raising the other high in the air, then squatting down to acquire suppleness and poise, the two wrestlers come face to face, with fists resting on the ground.

The Preliminaries

Preparations are sometimes very long; but whereas in the old days the time allotted the contestants before they engaged in combat was unlimited, to-day it cannot last more than ten minutes. Again and again they will meet, squatting down and looking each other squarely in the eyes with very determined expressions. One may even spring forward, but his opponent may not react; he has not found the moment to his advantage. They rise together, look at each other in silence for a moment, then return to throw another handful of salt into the ring.

It appears easy to lose in sumo; the actual fighting may be over in the twinkle of an eye; even a knee carelessly touching the ring ends the match. There are countless ways to fell your opponent, but only 48 established throws are permitted by the laws of sumo, which include twisting, lifting, and throwing over the head. The contestants finally rush at each other and try to get the best hold; then they attempt to push each other out of the ring and off the platform. It often happens that the one who pushes hardest loses, because he has thrown his weight too far forward, and his opponent pulls him down on his knees. The lifting method is an exciting spectacle; the victim is carried bodily off his feet and spun around three or four times, after which he is thrown down before the feet of the judges.

A short intermission takes place in the early afternoon. The yobidashi or crier, reads in a sonorous voice the names of the contestants for the morrow; after each name is read he gives the sheet of paper to a small boy who holds it up for the spectators to read.

Entrance In The Ring

Then comes the Dohyo-iri or "Entrance in the Ring." Among the cheering spectators, the East camp marches solemnly down the narrow corridor, all Maku-no-Uchi men. These giants of 250 lbs. and more form a circle about the ring, with the umpire in their midst, and with lights blazing down on their bodies and their golden skirts. They raise their arms out-stretched, clap three times, and stamp. After this ceremony they leave the ring as majestically as they arrived. Then the Yokozuna himself, wearing a great whipe rope thickly woven, from which hang four strips of white paper, the gohei that are seen in Shinto shrines, makes his appearance. This belt of honour may be worn only by the champion of champions. A wrestler of high rank leads the line, and another one closes it, bearing a sword straight up with hilt in the air. The cheers increase when the champion steps into the ring, enormous, well-poised, full of dignity and power. His chest laps over on to his great stomach, tight as a drum, under which hangs a superb skirt of silk with designs in threads of gold. The West camp appears in the same manner. A few minutes later these camps are at war in the ring.

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IMPROVE YOUR CRICKET

Points In Batting

By CONSTANTINE
(Special for the "Chronicle.")

Bowling has been my theme in recent articles. Now let us take a look at the batting side of cricket—not the technical method of making strokes, but the mental attitude of the player.

But, first of all, I must stress here what has been mentioned before—the necessity for a broad outlook on the part of the coach, who must be prepared to allow for deliberate cultivation of individual strokes in a player.

As cricket becomes more organised there is the inevitable tendency for all of us to do everything in the same way. I have heard some cricketers talk as if cricket could be reduced to a written science—the exact method of meeting every mode of attack worked out and inculcated in the young player.

The professional—and I am a professional myself—has a strong urge to regularise his play. Luckily for me, I grew up in a difficult school and came to professional cricket late.

But the curious thing is that many modern amateurs are indistinguishable from the modern professional type.

The publicity, the desire not to fail, the intense competition for trips here, there and everywhere—these things seem to force players more and more into a mould.

Brighter cricket demands personality and individuality, not only for the sake of the spectators, but also because it pays in the end.

OVERCOMING FREEMAN.

I have met many young players who seemed to think that to play each ball on its merits was sufficient. That is true up to a point, but only up to a point.

He is a complete idot who goes to the wicket ready to drive the first ball to the boundary.

It may be a very fine ball, calling for stern defence. Equally reprehensible is the careful man who is determined not to drive the first ball to the boundary. A loose ball is a loose ball, at any time. But a batsman can establish a method of play.

I remember meeting Freeman in England in 1928. He got us out regularly, and myself in particular, quite a few times for small scores. Then I met C. G. Macartney, who was very sympathetic towards the West Indians.

His advice was "hit those bowlers." He saw that Freeman was getting us out, and he told me to run right out to him and to hit him and keep on hitting him.

I followed his advice. I ran down the wicket to Freeman and hit him. The result? I began to score and got some fast fifties against him, besides acquiring great confidence.

But, of course, you must note that hiting does not mean swiping. It does not mean hiting for sixes.

It does mean getting at him, going on the offensive, refusing to be tied up and allowing him to do what he likes with you.

A CLOSE SECRET.

That is a great point in all batting—Test batting as well as less exacting play. Sometime or other the batsman must begin to think out ways and means of getting the bowler on the run of assuming a moral domination over him. This thing is done by good batsmen under special circumstances.

For instance if a fast bowler is injured, he strives might and main not to give his secret away.

For the moment a good batsman notices this, he sets out to profit by it.

He will attack the bowler, force him away, treat him with an air.

Once in an M.C.C. v. West Indies match I saw an obvious attempt to demoralise a young bowler. He was Ellis Achong, the left-hander, and on the matting he bothered the M.C.C. side and took wickets in the first innings.

With the second innings in comes Sandham, and sets about Achong with a will. Hock, drive, cut, push him away here for two, etc.

Sandham was not going to let him go on enjoying himself, tying up the batsmen on the unfamiliar wicket. Sometimes it is carried further.

I was told in Australia that in 1930 the Australians did not like Voce at all.

When they played Nottingham, they sent in Victor Richardson, that great-hearted sportsman, with instructions to knock Voce about and ruin his chances for England.

WHEN VOCE WAS DROPPED.

Richardson took chances and hit Voce for a splendid 80. The correct impression was created. Voce seemed easy to the Australians. He was not chosen and the Australians got rid of a most dangerous opponent.

THAT IS THE ART OF BATTING.

I have been told that A. C. Maclaren was great at setting about a bowler and knocking him of his length.

It is clear, therefore, that playing each ball on its merits is a fallacy. We shall see later how this can be applied in an ordinary innings.

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Having won the U. P. Trades Hockey Challenge Cup for three successive years, the Aligarh University Hockey Team has annexed the Cup this year after defeating the local Flander Smith College Hockey Team by three goals to nil in the Tournament, held in Naini Tal. Here the President of the District Sports Society is seen giving away to a member of the winning team one of the small cups, which were awarded to them individually besides the Challenge Cup.

HEALTHY GERM-CARRIERS

The British Medical Journal records the case of an eighteen-months-old baby girl who received lockjaw by playing with a healthy pigeon. When the child died an investigation was made, and it was found that she had been playing below a loft which housed forty racing pigeons.

Her death proved again that certain healthy animals, birds and even human beings, carry germs without suffering from any kind of disease themselves. Typhoid Mary, a cook who plied her trade in New York many years ago, was the best known person of this type.

Over a period of years she managed to start a couple of typhoid epidemics in which more than 2,500 people contracted the disease from her. The Department of Health finally discovered the germ source and kept her under surveillance so she couldn't do any more damage.

Shooting Gallery Uses Movie Of Game As Target

Original motion-picture film showing game in the forest is used in a shooting gallery introduced in Germany.

The device is so constructed that when a shot is fired, the film stops and a bright light appears where the bullet hit. The film targets are being used by police and army shooting schools.

Y.D. Merchant: Painter And Sculptor

(BY Y. K. SHUKLA)

In the vicinity of the Crawford Market—the moving picture gallery of humanity—and the Bori Bunder which shelters the travellers under its ornate arches, there stands the Temple of Saraswati, amidst the 'Garden of Eden', where Champaka showers its blossoms and Parijataka spreads its saffron bed and where the black 'Ashoka wears its seasonal orange-pink Sari, and the cuckoos are cooing from the flowering mango trees in spring, with its golden tinkling voice.

Every fine morning, a boy with a Khaki shirt and a half pant and his black shoes which bears the mark of a work-shop, halts in front of a sign-board jetting out of a groove of trees inscribed in mosaic with the words "The Sir J. J. School of Art". He ponders and prattles "Once, I shall enter this veritable garden and be a devotee at the altar of Art" and then silently makes way for his home.

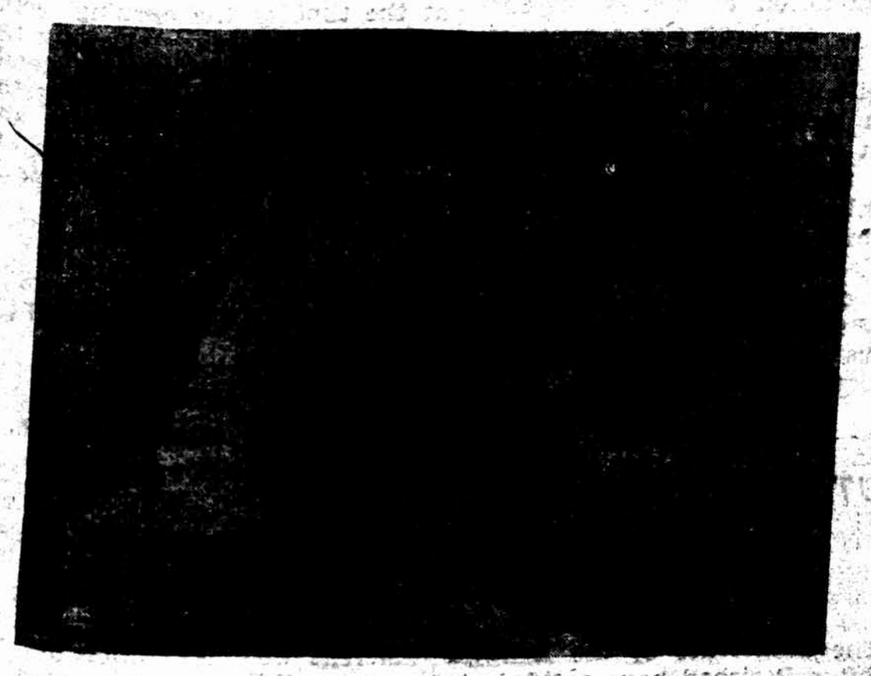
Early Years

In the year 1919 Syt. Y. D. Merchant, now the painter and sculptor, entered the city of Bombay at the age of seven with all the local and artistic aptitudes and heritage and the fine colour-sense of Cutch known for its genuine artistic and colourful embroidery work. His parents, who at first had entertained the idea of sending him to Africa, changed their mind and gave an opportunity to young Yusufally to try his mettle in Bombay. The boy with his sparkling brown eyes, the Greek nose and the thin but firm lips, giving suggestion of an individuality which carries out its mind is dictates, created in the minds of his parents many doubts and apprehensions as regards his future. The habit of devouring all the books his hands could lay upon added to the pious anxieties of the parents.

"VADLI"

"ARJUN-ULOOPI"

(By Y. D. Merchant).



"VISION OF SIDDHARTA

(BY Y. D. MERCHANT)

But, the admission of the boy to the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage happened to be a turning point in his career. Here full scope was given to young Yusufally's talents and he shone out in his literary writings in the manuscript journal 'Zaran' which he used to edit. Thus, the ambition of becoming something great in him was being steadily nurtured, ultimately flowering into a determination to be an artist of repute.

Apprentice In A Furniture Shop

Syt. Yusufally, after apprentising himself in the Devjee Kanjee's Furniture Workshop, luckily attracted the notice of Sjt. Fazal Muraj and, late Mr. Sharif Devji Kanjee, two of the Trustees of the Dawoodbhai Fazalbhoy Muslim Educational Trust, and by the kind patronage of these philanthropic Khoja gentleman he entered the doors of the Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

In due course of time Yusufally passed successfully, winning important scholarships and prizes at all the Government examinations in drawing and painting. A boy, whose centre of activity was the workshop and place of retirement was the wooden bench, was now given a cosy corner by the good and kind Trustees in the Kalyan Building—which few people know to be the meeting place for all sorts of musicians, artists and painters and cine -artists.

The Artist's Studio

Ten happy, eventful years of Syt. Yusufally's artistic career have been spent in the said building. You enter a quite room, on the fourth floor of the Kalyan Building. Here and there and all about the four walls of the room you find pictures hanging, broken at intervals by arrangement of sculpture pieces. On the right wall you find a picture of a Buddha from Sarnath, whose philosophy of life he is trying to imbibe and on the left is a Natraja from Ellora, dancing to the tune of the cosmos, the Primal Order of Life. And when you are busy seeing and admiring the pictures and sculptural portraits, you find a young man wrapped in a 'lungi' writing at his desk or drawing a picture or modelling a piece of sculpture. At times you find him seated amongst his artist friends discussing the present day tendencies in art, and verily this is the time when he can be observed as an artist, artist of moods, emotion and impression. In his works or his conversation you always perceive a sincere and earnest soul, keenly alive to the grandeur and greatness of life and art and their mutual relations and repercussions, always anxious and striving hard to understand, interpret and reveal life's value and parts of beauty.

The art of Syt. Yusufally is full of great possibilities and before they are revealed to the people of the West, as he is contemplating to go to Europe to explore the art avenue of the West, it is in the fitness of things that his artistic work must be judged by the Indian public.

His Works

Firstly, as a painter he has achieved distinction in painting. He holds the Diploma of Painting of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. He was represented at the Modern Indian Art Exhibition in London by his picture 'Manthan', depicting one of the daily incidents in Indian life. The supreme colour-blending, the colours which palpitate in the life of people of Cutch, was the keynote of the picture. The prattling

(Continued On Page 45)

DO NOT SEND FOR A BOTTLE

After years of research in Gambers' Laboratories, a combination of six herbs has been discovered which works as a perfect "Sexual Tonic." Within an hour of its use, it increases vigour and retention manifold. It is guaranteed harmless and free from narcotics. This herbal preparation is named "KAM KALAP PILLS." Price of a Bottle for use on 16 occasions is Rs. 3-8, inclusive of postage. But do not send for a bottle. Just send us -/4/- in stamps and receive postpaid sample dose of "KAM KALAP." Try it, and if you are thoroughly satisfied, send for a bottle. BRIJMOHAN & CO., 6, Sir P. Mehta Rd. BOMBAY 1. Telephone: 30230.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

VALUABLE ISLAMIC MSS.

During the Italian military operations which led to the occupation of the farthest limits of the Libyan Sahara, it was discovered that an ancient book of Islamic ritual had been stolen from the old mosque at Kufra. This was a manuscript in beautiful "magrebin" characters enclosed in an exquisite tooled leather case.

The title of the book is "Kitab-el-Adahi', meaning the "book of sacrifices". The compiler, Al Haft Abi Daud, going black to Abraham's first sacrifice in the Bible, quotes many verses of the Quran and explains the sacrificial rites of the offering of lambs to God on the anniversary of the Aid-el-Kebir.

The disappearance of this valuable manuscript deprived the Kufra sanctuary of one of its most important relics and was much regretted by the faithful.

The manuscript was discovered recently in France and has been purchased by the Libyan Government for restoration to the mosque at Kufra.

METAMPSYCHOSIS

The doctrine of transmigration of souls, which besides being part and parcel of Hindu religious belief since the earliest Vedic days, was also known to the ancient Egyptians as well as some of the Greek philosophers of old, notably Pythogoras and Plato, continues to exercise thinking brains, both occidental and oriental, at the present day. Even reputed scientists of to-day are seen ranged in diametrically opposite camps, some earnestly maintaining and others hotly contesting the truth of this doctrine. The doctrine has fascinated modern thinkers and writers in the West in an increasing measure for over a century past and latter-day English and European literature has abundant references to it. Those who are interested in the doctrine would do well to peruse the several interesting articles dealing with the subject from various angles of vision, which appear in the June (1938) issue of "The Aryan Path." The titles of some of these articles will give the reader an idea of the standpoints of the writers Mr. M. S. Yewdale, writes on "The Path of Souls", while Prof. Mahendranath Sircar writes on "The Process of Reincarnation in Hindu Philosophy and Psychology." "The Reasonableness and Practicality of Reincarnation" is emphasized by Mr. John Middleton Murry, while Dr. Raj Narain of the Lucknow University advances eight arguments in favour of Reincarnation in his article on "Reason and Reincarnation." The numerous references to the doctrine in English novels are pointed out by a "Ph. D." while Mr. S. V. Viswanatha cites several Vedic texts on Reincarnation. In "Reincarnation and Karma" Mr. J. S. Collis expresses some of his doubts on the subjects, while Marjorie Livingstone gives a historical and critical review of the doctrine. These and other articles provide ample food for thought to the reader interested in the subject.

"HAMDARD"

The "Hamdard," the Nationalist Illustrated Weekly of Shinagar (Kashmir) is bringing out Special Responsibible Government Numbers shortly to commemorate its 5th birthday. This Number will contain special articles and messages from both Indian and foreign writers and readers. The number will contain several enchanting views of Kashmir and will have at least 124 pages. Price per copy annas four only.

The March Of Fascism

ITALIAN PROFESSOR REVEALS SPIRIT OF ITALY IN DECAY

GOLIATH:—THE MARCH OF FASCISM. (By G. A. Borgese. (Victor Gollancz) 15sh.

There have been attempts galore to explain the nature of Fascism, but none perhaps so ambitious as Professor Borgese's. This sometime professor of aesthetics at Milan, now exiled in the U.S.A takes time and space, history psychology, and biography in his stride. It is his own personality, rather than that of Mussolini, which like Goliath advances triumphantly onwards, under the inebriation of his own verbosity, through Italian and world history, over the minds and bodies of his own creatures, the men and women of his day.

One can no more expect from him a solid and sobre account of Fascism, than one can of relativity from a spiritualist. To him, men are ruled not by reason or by interest, but by passion, and, as he says, the purpose of his book is to "outline the characters of some of the passions which have carried us where we are" And if one has the patience, and the leisure to read through some 480 closely printed pages, one finds that at the end, the conclusion that "no interest has been saved, no feeling has been spared by fascism; and all the fine things of earth and sky have been defiled."

But if we were to ask: Why? Why has this been so? Senor Borgese would shrug his shoulders and point us back to those 480 pages His is not an analysis, not a probing after causes and springs of action and thought: it is on the contrary highly coloured recreation of a process of human decay. It is the heritage of Dante, of Machievelli, of the Renaissance, of Mazzini and Cavour and Garibaldi advancing through the poet (D'Annunzio) and the anarchist (Mussolini) to its awful doom

Professor Borgese, like every Italian, from Benevenuto Cellini to D'Annunzio, loves to throw a yarn and to spread it out. The book is therefore, interpersed with intereludes and diversions, some good, some even brilliant but mostly irrelevant—and all too long.

Almost a quarter of the book is taken up with the immediate background of the rise of Fascism, the rest is devoted to the "March on Rome," Fascism getting into the saddle—at the expense of Socialism, the church and the intelligentsia, and finally to Fascism, on the march against the world.

The passion which impels it forward is not, Professor Borgese feels, the fear and hatred of Bolshevism, but the grotesque Egoism of a single man, Mussolini, a mediocrity, an anarchist, who in his lust for power, because he cannot rise with his fellowmen as a socialist, rises against them, a fascist. The author has no doubts about the Mussolini's talents. Often a poet who has failed becomes a journalist, a philosopher, who has failed becomes an orator. This happened to Mussolini too. He is renowned the world over as a great journalist and orator."

There are some touches of quick southern wit in this vast book, which make lively reading, but on the whole, one cannot escape the feeling that it is all too much pretentious barroque, with little genuine behind it, except a deep seated grudge against Il Duce and all his works. The Professor's interpretation of history, psychology, or anything else are neither very profound nor very original, in spite of his endeavours to make them seem both. His peroration about a new Earth and a new society that will arise on the ashes of this Phoenix, is positively nauseating. The dust cover loudly proclaims the book to be reminiscent of Tacitus. Yes, of course! If Mussolini is a reincarnation of Julius Caesar, why not Professor Borgese, of Tacitus?

S. MAHMUDUZZAFAR.

GIFT TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Syndicate of Calcutta University, it is understood, have accepted the entire collection of books of Bengali authoresses written during the last half a century, which belonged to the personal library of Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghose of Bhowanipur. The earliest work dates as far back as the year 1874.

The University authorities have made arrangements to preserve the books in separate book cases which will be known as the "Uma Rani Ghose Collection" in the University Library Hall. Umarani was the daughter of Mr. Ghose. She died a couple of years ago.

Some of the books, it is pointed out, are rare and many of them bear the autographs of the writers themselves. It is also proposed to receive in this collection, letters and manuscripts of the Bengali women writers which will be preserved. The University will shortly publish a bibliography of the books with short life sketchs of the authoresses.

Attempts will be made to make the collection complete by replenishing it with the works of authoresses which may not be in the collection by securing them from outside.

AUTHORITATIVE EDITION OF BANKIM'S WORKS

The authorities of the Bangyia Sahitya Parishad have decided to undertake the publication of an authoritative edition of the literary works of Bankim Chandra and other notable Bengali writers of the nineteeth century and after. In appreciation of this endeavour, Raja Narasingha Malla Deb of Jhargam has placed at the disposal of the Parishad authorities a sum of Rs. 10,000 which will form the nucleus of a fund to be utilised for the purpose.

SECRET ALARM

All sorts of ingenious devices have been produced to make the criminal's life still more difficult. The latest invention is designed to put a stop to the activities of those gentlemen who work in banks and who begin their job by flourishing a revolver and uttering the words: 'Hands Up.

Strangely enough it is this first command of the modern highwayman that will lead to his undoing, according to the plans of the inventor. The device in question is a secret 'hold-up' alarm. Switches are concealed under the armpits of the bank cashier and an electric cord connects with an alarm system. When the menaced clerk holds his hands above his head in obedience to the gunman's threat, the switches are automatically closed and the alarm is sounded. Hold-up men will have to think out a new technique.

"GENUINE ISLAM"

It is a monthly journal devoted to Islamic interests all over the world. It is published from Singapore and the gratifying feature about it is that it is edited by Hafiz Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Ansari, B.A., the son-in-law of a well-known Muslim Missionary of India, Maulavi Abdul Alim Siddiqi of Meerut. The March issue contains several readable and informative articles, the chief among them being "Socialism in Islam" by A. K. Ahmad Khan, "Safia Khanem" by Pierre Crabites and "Islam and its appeal to humanity" by T. V. Rangaswamy. Dr. Abdul Latif's article on "Muslim Culture in India" is also very interesting and offers a very learned exposition of the problem. This is to be continued, and the future instalments are sure to be as enlightening as the present one. The annual rate of subscription is Rs. 4-8-0. The journal has certainly a bright future before it if it is conducted on right lines. We wish it every success

BOYS' FRIEND. The bi-annual organ of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona. Nos. 1 and 2. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This is a special (May) number published in commemoration of the new building of the school recently constructed. It contains messages from Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, an old student of this school. Kazi Badiuzzaman and Mr. Saiyed Nurullah, M. Ed. The chief feature about the magazine is that it is conducted by the students themselves and all the contributions are also from their pens. There are several interesting photographs giving a peep into the inside life of the school. One photo shows H. E. the Governor of Bombay hearing the welcome song at the time of the opening ceremony and another reviewing the pupils of the school who are standing in rows in the gardens of the school. Both the English and the Urdu sections are sure to prove a treat to students in general.

LADUK'S CALCULATOR

LADUK'S CALCULATOR. By Mohamadalli Alladina Laduk, 7 Israil Moholla, Bombay, Pages 270, Price Rs. 5.

After a hard labour of about two years Mr. M. A. Laduk, has given to businessmen the calculator which solves the difficulties of different weights which are current in this country. The calculator solves the difficulties of reducing Bengali maunds in cwts, Dokdas into rupee, of finding the value at a rate per candy or ton and so on. Many other tables are provided which will be found very useful by businessmen and particularly those who have to do the work of preparing invoices and account sales. It must be a laborious task to prepare all these tables and commercial firms will do well to take advantage of the calculator. It can be had from Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

G. V. P.

A Page For Women

The Place Of Fear In The Life Of A Child

(BY TEHMINA P. BHARUCHA.)

Fear originates with the instinct of self-preservation and only for that reason is its place justified in the conducting of our lives.

Should A Child Be Taught Fear

As far as possible never teach a child to fear this or that object, animal or insect. His own experiences will soon teach him the things he ought to be careful of, if you let him alone sufficiently. To deprive a child of all the little thrills of his life that come from climbing trees, falling of bicycles, going out alone or with friends of his age on some adventurous trip, just in order to keep him safe at home, and to cause oneself no anxiety is as dangerous a practice, as it is selfish. If a boy is not allowed to climb a tree when he is nine, the desire to do so will soon die in him and it is no use calling him a coward at nineteen for not being able to do this that or the other.

The Result Of Too Many 'Don'ts'

The highly-strung and over-nervous mother is constantly instructing the child with "Don't handle that knife" "don't play with strange dogs," "don't run on rough roads," etc., etc. There are two reactions to this kind of behaviour on the part of the parent. The naturally timid child becomes an absolute 'sop.' The fear of mishaps gets so rooted in him that it is impossible to shake it off in later life. Instead of turning out a cautious young man that the anxious parent wanted him to, he turns out to be one of those individuals who is too frightened to attempt anything new. He will always be content to follow at the tail of society but will never become a leader. As a child he will try to satisfy the unfulfilled part of his nature by reading books of adventure and getting his thrills second-hand, or attach himself very devotedly to some strong, boisterous, fearless friend and attribute to him all the qualities of courage and enterprise that he would like to possess himself. Some timid children, we often notice, have a great fascination for bullies and give them all the hero-worship and homage that they don't deserve. Let us understand at once that they are satisfying their own repressions.

On the other hand if the child is by nature brave and assertive he will get so tired of repeated warnings, that some day he will decide to pay no heed at all to them, and will tend to grow quite reckless and obstinate until something serious occurs to turn him down and teach him caution—for caution can only be learnt by experience.

Parents should rather err on the safe side by letting their children grow in courage even at the expense of their becoming foolhardy. In the present world there are a good many openings and opportunities for the 'nevertheless foolhardy," but there is no room at all for the 'bag of nerves.'

Let the selfish parents who would cause themselves no worry or anxiety by allowing their children the least liberty of action in anything where there is the remotest danger remember, that some day where their children have grown up and got left behind in the march of life, they will have to face condemnation from their own offspring for starting them off with a handicap!

A MOTHER'S PROBLEM.

My dear Kamla.

Really this rain depresses me. It is so dark in here at 12 noon that I can scarcely write.

I just had two very interesting visitors. It looked as if we would't part friends, but finally I let my patience prevail, and produced quite good results. It was a mother the name of-course will remain unmentioned—who came to consult me about her sixteen year old daughter. The usual difficulties of an adolescent girl. The mother of-course thought that the particular troubles were quite unusual and took place in her family exclusively.

It appears she couldn't decide whether her daughter was grown up or still a child. She rather liked to think her a baby and encouraged the daugther to feel the same. A very common error in most families to-day. The girl of-course plays up and demands all the privileges of a grown up girl, together with the natural indulgences which a small child is allowed.

The strong protective instinct in the mother responded very willing to the coddling, the daughter affected to want, but refused the privileges of her age when she demanded them. This made the daughter quarrelsome and dissatisfied at home and the usual consequences followed. Why can't mothers make up this minds nowadays whether their daughters are grown up or not. Of course age is not always a correct indication because mental development is often slower in some cases then in others. It took me exactly half an hour to get the mother to make up her mind about whether she really believed her daughter was sub-normal. She rather seemed to resent that idea, yet she would have it that she was too young to know this, and too small to understand that. She had never prepared her for her adolescence because she always thought her such a child. Now when the girl claims her freedom and wants to be let alone with her friends and undertake her own responsibility the mother has taken alarm. She cannot make up her mind. She just sent her daughter to me and the cute little thing tried playing baby with me too. I let her do it and when the talk came to an end. I explained to her that though her age was sixteen her mind was under-developed for a girl in her own age, and so her mother to some extent was justified in her fears. The trick did it and in an instant the garb of baby-hood was shed, and out emerged a thoroughly sensible, attractive, intelligent, grown up girl. Its then that I would do some talking with her and a great friendship promises to arise!

Really this mania of living down

(Continued On Page 39)

Cosmetics, And Their Dangers

The use of Cosmetics, can be, forced back to very ancient, origin. There is a passage of Homer's Odyssey, referring to the toilet of Penelope, which contains an expression which literally means "with annointed cheeks". Thus we see that cosmetics were in use even in those early days. In the story of Zezebel, as recorded in the Old Tastament scriptures, we read that she painted her face and tired her head, and looked out at a window."

The practice of painting face was even in vogue amongst the Medes, and their King Astyages (in B. C. 589) is described as being adorned with paint abou' his eyes, and colour applied to his face, and with artificial hair." In the days of Nero, we discover that the Roman ladies spent much of their time in adorning their faces. Enamelling was then a fashionable process and even patronised by the Emperor's wife.

But, although the use of cosmetics date back for thousands of years, it does by no means prove its wisdom. Nearly all women who have been noted for their great beauty, and whose charms have lasted beyond the ordinary period, have never been known to use powder, or artificial bloom of any kind.

Face powders fill up the pores of the skin, the free passage of which is most essential to its healthy condition, and, consequently to its beauty. All who value their health and beauty should never use them. An eminent physician says: "I have seen a number of instances where eruptions on the face have been directly traceable to some of the toilet powders and cosmetics sold in shops."

* * * *

INDIAN DISHES

PULAO RICE (PLAIN)

1 Lb. of rice or more according to requirements.
4 Ozs. of butter.
Few cardamoms and cloves.
1 Onion.
1 Dessert spoonful of cumin seeds.
Little cinnamon stick and saffron, salt to taste.

METHOD:—Wash the rice and let it steep for 30 minutes before cooking. Melt the butter and fry thin slices of onion until half brown, add the cloves, cardamoms, cinnamon stick and cumin seeds (rulled through the palm of the hands); now add the rice with enough water to cover it, mix together, and bring to the boil and add salt to taste, let the saucepan remain on a slow fire from 15 to 20 minutes. Before serving sprinkle in the saffron water. (Scald few strands of saffron in 1|2 cupful of boiling water.)

CHICKEN CURRY.

1 Medium sized chicken (3 lbs.)
2 Onions.
3 Ozs. of butter.
1 Table spoonful of tomato paste.
1 Dessert spoonful of coriander powder.
1 Tea spoonful of tumeric powder and cumin seed.
1|2 Pint of curd.
Chilli powder and salt as required.

METHOD: Wash and cut the chicken into pieces, smash the garlic and green ginger in 2 cupfuls of water. Mince the onion and fry in the butter till golden brown and add the chicken curd, tomato paste and spices, mix well together and fry for 10-15 minutes, till it shows signs of becoming dry, when sprinkle in the garlic juice, etc., half, cook and add more water for gravy if required. Season with salt.

ALMONDS HALVA.

1|2 Lb. of almonds.
3|4 Lb. of sugar.
3|4 Lb. of butter.
1 Oz. of plain flour.
1 Tablespoonful of rose water.

METHOD: Blanche the almonds and grind to powder, melt the butter, stir in the almond powder and flour and fry well together. Make the sugar into a thick syrup, and add to the contents of the first saucepan, stir and cook until the mixture thickens and leaves the sides of the pan. Remove from fire and flavour with rose water, pour on to a greased dish or tin, and when cold cut into squares.

N.B.—Almond powder or ground almonds can be substituted.

My hands are now soft and lovely—

...thanks to DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *Perfect Hand Lotion*

Beautiful hands are so attractive . . . and easy to keep that way when you use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion. Use this delicately fragrant lotion faithfully night and morning . . . see how soft and smooth it makes your hands. If your hands have become rough and unattractive you will be delighted how quickly Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Hand Lotion will restore their charm. It also imparts a velvety softness to arms, shoulders, elbows and knees. See for yourself how attractive this delightful lotion will make your hands.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

A SHORT STORY

"NINETEEN BY NINETEEN ...."

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

"Satra satte ek so unnees..... Satra satte ek so unnees..... Seventeen by seven, hundred nineteen....Seventeen by seven. hundred nineteen...."

It was the evening before the day fixed by the Education Department for the Primary School Proficiency Scholarship Examination. In the gathering darkness of a small room, perched on a chair too big for him, sat Hamid, chanting the multiplication tables in a sing-song voice, which sounded very much like the recitation of the holy book by the *Maulavi* in the mosque next door. His eyes were half closed, not in a moment of spiritual ecstasy, but for the simple reason that he had slept very little during the past one month, and his head moved to and fro with a mechanical rhythm which has always been regarded as an infallible aid to memorization by masters of rote.

Eight-year old Hamid, son of Bashir Khan, a petty Government servant, was the prize boy of his class. Unlike most other boys he had been sent to school at a very early age and since then had not only topped the class in every examination but also won a double promotion, thus taking a year's schooling in his stride. He had a naturally strong memory and could repeat without effort the names of all the towns, rivers, agricultural products, minerals and industries of his province which comprised the primary course in Geography. With equal facility he could recount the exploits of the Kings, Queens and mediaeval robbers who monopolized Indian history. He was very good at arithmetic and multiplication tables. too. though his father was not so sure because the boy had that very morning hesitated the fraction of a second before giving the right answer that nineteen by nineteen make 361. And that was why Hamid had been penalised to sit at home and repeat the tables a hundred times backwards and forwards while. as he could see through the open window, all his friends and play-mates were out there in the open, flying multi-coloured kites or playing cricket with a tree for stumps. Often as he heard the many shouts of his comrades. Hamid would open his eyes and look out at the care-free crowd with envy. It was almost too much even for his unusual powers of self-restraint when he saw Narain hitting a boundary right over the big mango tree, for Hamid knew that he, too, could hit as well. If only he could go out and show them!

But, the fear of his father kept him rooted to the spot. The old man had set his heart on Hamid winning the scholarship. It meant so much to him. Then he could send his son to High School with no cost to himself and, maybe, if the boy kept up his progress at this rate, he would one day go to college. And then, the sunken eyes shone even as he thought of it, it was not unlikely that his son may become a high Government official, possibly a Deputy Collector. Bashir Khan's son, a Deputy Collector—while all his life had been spent in servility to minor fry like *tehsildar* and *naib-tehsildars*. The prospect was intoxicating. But he had to see to it that no slackness on the part of his son endangered the success of his plan—it was all the time *his* plan, in which Hamid was to play a necessary, but essentially a subsidiary role.

The sun went down behind the spire of the temple and slowly, almost apologetically, the moon raised its head. Hamid's mother brought a hurricane lantern and placed it on the table. She would have much wished to let her son have rest after a whole day of cramming and writing and doing exercises. but she had strict instructions from her husband not to interfere with the boy and, as she heard his shuffling footsteps in the outer court-yard. she hurriedly retired from Hamid's room. The boy respectfully stood up as his father entered and submitted the day's work. Bashir Khan scrutinized the arithmetic sums, heard the names of the towns, the crops, the mineral products and the industries of the province and finally asked some rapid—fire questions to test Hamid's mastery of the multiplication tables. Satisfied. he allowed the boy to go for his dinner.

The meal over. Hamid was once again summoned to his father's presence.

"What time does the examination begin to-morrow?

"At six-thirty in the morning, father."

"Then there is still time for you to make a revision of everything." He was prepared to take no risks. "You better finish geography and history by twelve. I will ask your mother to wake you up at four in the morning. Then you can hurriedly revise arithmetic and the multiplication tables. These tables are very important. for when the questions are asked you should be able to reply like a shot."

Even after midnight when his mother put him to bed Hamid could not have restful sleep. He dreamt of monsters with flaming tongues, who asked him most difficult questions in multiplication, of the kings and queens of history pursuing him with fire and sword. of all the rivers in the province rising in a tempestuous flood to drown him. But. it was only a little water which his mother had splashed on his face to awaken him. Gratefully coming out of the tortured world of his dreams, Hamid got up. mechanically chanting *Unnees unnees teen so iksath* instead of the invocation, *La ilah ha Illallah* which, as the son of a pious Muslim. he ought to have repeated.

His mother gave him new clothes to wear and the regulation green school turban and Hamid felt a keen thrill of anticipation as he made his way to the school. His mind was in a whirl but, he told himself, it would all be over in another six hours. Then he could sleep as much as he liked. At the moment he was excited to feel even drowsy and found himself in the midst of an unusual bustle and activity in the school building as he entered it. An angrez Inspector, he learnt had specially come to supervise the examination at this centre where the boys from all the local Primary schools were collected. As the bell rang, they all entered the hall in hushed silence.

Hamid was not frightened, as so many other boys were. He was confident of his success as he penned the dictated lines in his steady flawless hand. He had always got nine marks out of ten for calligraphy and he expected not a single less to-day. Equally confidently he answered the history and geography papers. But, meanwhile, the atmosphere had been growing hotter and he was tired sitting on the hard wooden bench so long. A little drowsily he did the arithmetic sums. The last was an oral test in multiplication. The Inspector started asking boys at the other end of the hall while Hamid waited for his turn. It was so hot and there were no fans. Not even a little water to drink. The boys were perspiring. So was Hamid and he was also sleepy-eyed He sat vacantly looking at the white-washed wall, dozed off fitfully once or twice and every time woke up with a jerk. The Inspector was yet far away. How his head ached! If only he could have a little sleep! He put his head on the desk. The wood felt cool against his feverish cheek. Dimly he was conscious of the Inspector's voice asking questions some seats away and then he heard it no more.

Unnees unnees? Nineteen by nineteen?" the Inspector asked as he came to Hamid's seat. But there was no reply. The boy was sleeping peacefully undisturbed by monsters with flaming tongues and an unholy penchant for asking difficult questions in multiplication.

SIPRA
VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

Absolutely Free From Animal Fats
FRAGRANT AND EMOLLIENT

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

HOW FOXES FASCINATE PHEASANTS

Countrymen know a story of how a fox will fascinate a pheasant which is perching on the branch of a tree by running round and round the tree, with the result that the bird becomes giddy, and flops off its perch into the fox's expectant jaws. There may be more in this than is credible at first blush. Any one of us can become giddy by turning with the head bent forward. This is due to the effect on what are called the semi-circular cannals of the inner ear.

These two curious organs, which we possess in common with other creatures, bear testimony to the notion that originally our ancestors come out of the sea. Our semi-circular canals are similar to those of fishes, which enable them to keep their balance in the water.

In these little canals is salt water. Aerial vibrations, admitted to the ear, cause vibrations of the water, which act on hair cells at the end of the auditory nerve fibres, these stimulating the brain. As Professor J. B. S. Haldane has explained in his book, "Possible Worlds," when we turn our heads the swirling of the salt water in the canals presses on the hair cells. "An elaborate system of nerve fibres in the brain links them up to the muscles which move our eyeballs, and as we turn our heads, our eyes turn in the opposite direction, so that the direction of our gaze is unaltered." It is impossible to make a sudden turn of the head and eyes at the time.

But our balancing organs can play us false. As water in a rotating bowl takes up the bowl's rate of spin, so with the salt water in these organs, if we rotate. The stimulus to the eye muscles ceases. When we come to a stop, the fluid goes on swirling round, and objects around us seem to do likewise. When we become giddy by turning with the head bent forward, the fluid swirls in a plane which becomes vertical when we lift the head.

A pheasant perching on a low branch of a tree would naturally bend its head to follow, with its eyes, the antics of a fox running round and round the trunk. Its semi-circular canals, playing it false, would make it giddy in consequence, with the effect that the fox would dine well.—Marcus Woodward.

HOODWINKING THE PUBLIC

When the indignation against the insult of Lord Baden-Powell was at its height, the Second Triennial Conference which was opened by the Viceroy as Chief Scout, decided among other things

(1) To call upon the Governors no longer to continue as Chief Scouts of Provinces;

(2) To request the Viceroy to state what position he will like to occupy in the New Constitution—which was a polite way of saying that he should no longer remain Chief Scout of India:

(3) To disaffiliate from the Imperial Headquarters in England and to apply for direct affiliation to the International Bureau:

(4) To draft a new constitution to suit the changed conditions of the country.

Some time later Mr. Thaddaeus, the General Secretary of the Indian Headquarters, announced that the General Headquarters had "applied" to the Imperial Headquarters for disaffiliation. One should wonder how an organisation can 'apply' for disaffiliation when a mere announcement of disaffiliation was necessary. We do not know if the 'masters' in England have acquiesced in the divorce.

A month later Lord Brabourne accepted to be the Chief Scout of Bengal in direct violation of the spirit of the decision of the Triennial Conference.

Viceroy To Remain Chief Scout

I now hear from a most unimpeachable authority that H. E. the Viceroy has 'finally' decided to remain as Chief Scout of India. The disaffiliation from Imperial Headquarters may not be brought about at all, and Mr. Hogg is continuing to be the unauthorised and unconstitutional Grand Master of the Scout show. The Nawab of Chhatari, occupied as he is now in fighting the peasants and tenants of U.P., does not seem to have time enough to be aware of the unconstitutional acts of his subordinates. I understand that the decision to retain the word 'King-Emperor' in the Pledge was taken by the Headquarters Council when hardly any member of the Council was present. No meeting of the Headquarters Council has since been called finally to adopt the reactionary stand of its representatives at the Second Round Table Conference. We should like to know what authority even the Nawab of Chhatari or Mr. Hogg has to override the decisions of the Headquarters Council.

Any failure on the part of the Headquarters Council to put into execution its own decisions will be rightly understood by the public to be an indiscreet attempt on its part deliberately to mislead and misguide the scouts and scout associations which owe allegiance to the Indian Headquarters. These fatal manoeuvres of the Headquarters Council Executive must prove an eventual eye opener to all Provincial and District Associations to the trustworthiness of those who guide the destinies of the B. P. Association in India. Is there not a single member in the Headquarters Council who can demand an explanation from the Executive as to why for a period of nine months the resolutions of the Triennial Conference have not been put into execution-

Will the Nawab of Chhatari answer:

(1) Has the Indian Headquarters been definitely disaffiliated from the Imperial Headquarters?

(2) Has a direct affiliation to the International Bureau been obtained?

(3) Have instructions been given to the Governors that they should no longer be Chief Scouts of the Provinces?

(4) If this is done, why did H. E. the Governor of Bombay attend the rally at Ahmedabad, the Governor of Sind took the salute of scouts of that Province, and the Governor of Bengal agreed to be Chief Scout after the decision of the Trieniel Conference?

(5) Why is the public yet kept in the dark about the decision of H. E. the Viceroy with regard to his relation to the Scout Movement?

(6) Has a constitution been drafted and sent for the approval of the various Provinces?

(7) Will a special session of the Triennial Conference be held to adopt the new Constitution, or will the Nawab Saheb of Chattari wait for three years to put the Constitution before the next Council?

Parsi scouters with a Hindu friend at the 3rd I. N. S. A. Training camp at Malad.

The eyes of the public must be now thoroughly opened to the pretentions of the Scout Executive of the B. P. Movement, and they should be shown that there is not the slightest change in the irresponsible Executive of the Movement even at a time when the B. P. Movement stands on the threshold of its doom.

Who Wrecked Scout Unity?

Mr. Hogg, so well known to be the Mussolini of the Indian Headquarters, had come from Simla to give a fillip to the B. P. Movement in Bombay which is nearing its fatal end, with the decision of the Provincial Headquarters to merge with the Hindustan Scout Association.

The Imperial Headquarters in England in 1934 created the Triennial Conference and its first meeting decided for the appointment of an Indian Chief Commissioner, an Indian General Secretary and an Indian Editor for the official magazine.

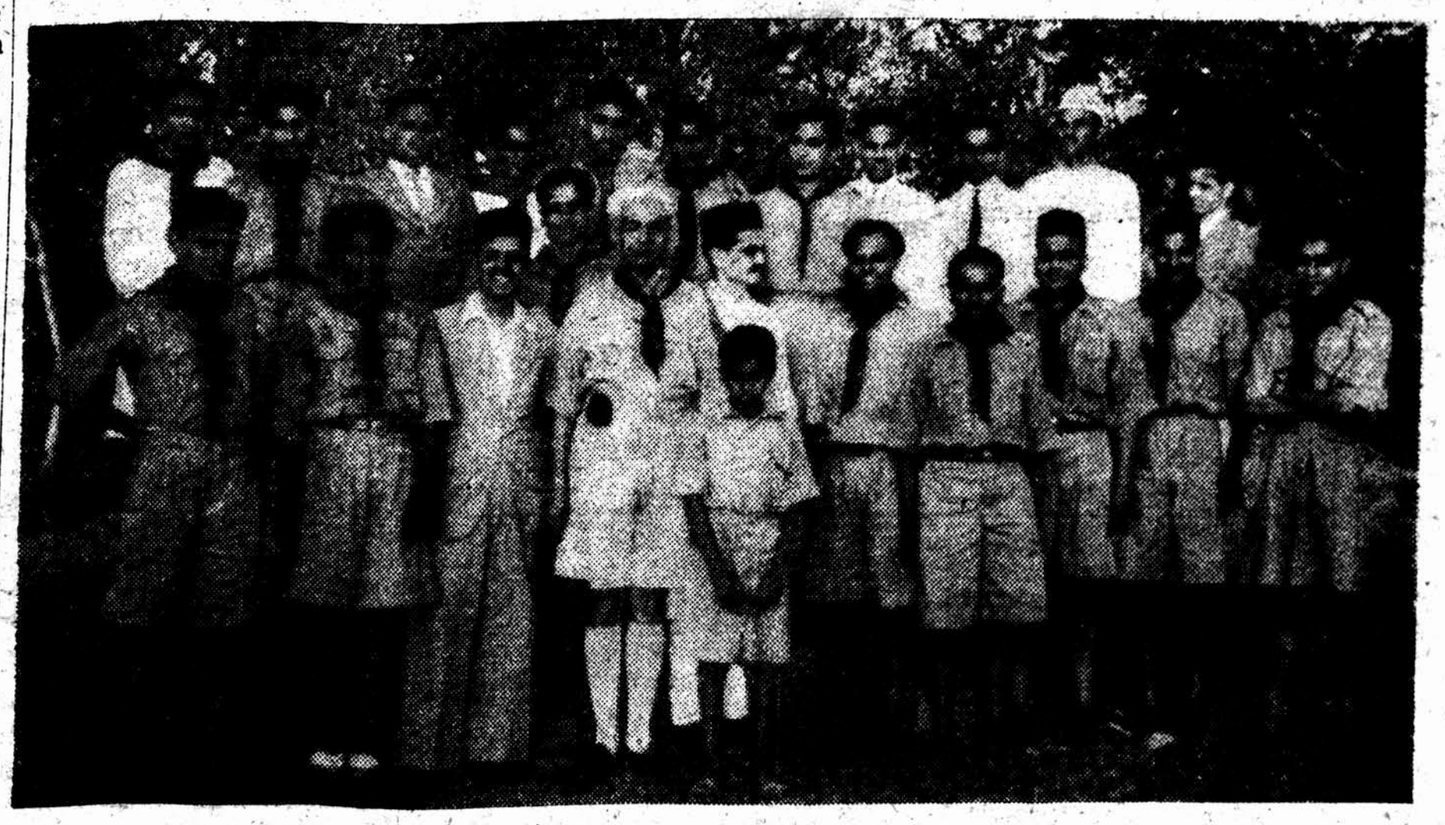
When the Conference was over, the Viceroy, who is the Chief Scout, overlooking the meritorious services of Sir C. V. Mehta to the Scout Movement for more than a decade, appointed the Nawab of Chhatari who knew practically nothing of Scouting, as the Chief Commissioner of India. No Indian Deputy Commissioners were appointed, and Mr. Hogg unconstitutionally styled himself "Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner". He also appointed himself the Editor of the paper, and Mr. Thaddaeus, once a school teacher, was appointed the General Secretary of the Indian Headquarters on a fabulous salary.

Mr. Hogg, as head of the General Headquarters, ruled the B. P. Movement for a period of three years. His open affront to Provincial Associations created resentment in every quarter. He issued reactionary circulars against any important move for nationalisation of the Scout Movement. In his regime, it is alleged, that even the manufacture of Proficiency Badges by the Provinces was not permitted and they had to be purchased from England.

When the Quetta earthquake took place and no Indian was permitted to enter the segregated area, the Punjab Scout Association permitted Mr. Hogg to proceed to the place, and in recognition of his great services, the Government of India appointed him to be the sole officer in charge of Quetta operations. No Indian was found worthy of the trust!

When the thunderstorm broke over the B. P. Scout Movement in 1937, Mr. Hogg went from Province to Province totally denying that the Chief Scout ever

(Continued On Page 35)



The third batch of Scouters in training at the camp in Malad: Picture shows the Scouters under training with Pandit Bajpai and Dr. Kunzru.

INDIAN ART ABROAD

INDIAN ART IN LONDON — JOINT COMMITTEE AND INDIAN MUSEUM — MUSEUMS IN INDIA — MAHARASHTRA CHITRAKAR MANDAL — ART IN POLITICS — NATIONAL ART-GALLERY AT DELHI —WHY NOT IN BOMBAY? — VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL CENTRES OF ART.

By D. G. VYAS

The suggestion that an exhibition of Indian Art should be organised in London will, if it crystallises into a definite scheme, rank as an important landmark in the history of the relations between England and India. It will ensure closer contact between artists of the two countries. The Marquess of Willingdon's opinion that "it will be a great gesture on our part to show our real interest in what has always been in the past—and, I hope, may be in the future—the principal part of Indian culture," indicates the extent of backing which the proposal has got. Invitation by England to India will be more dignified for both countries. India will surely accept the scheme and co-operate with it whole-heartedly.

EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

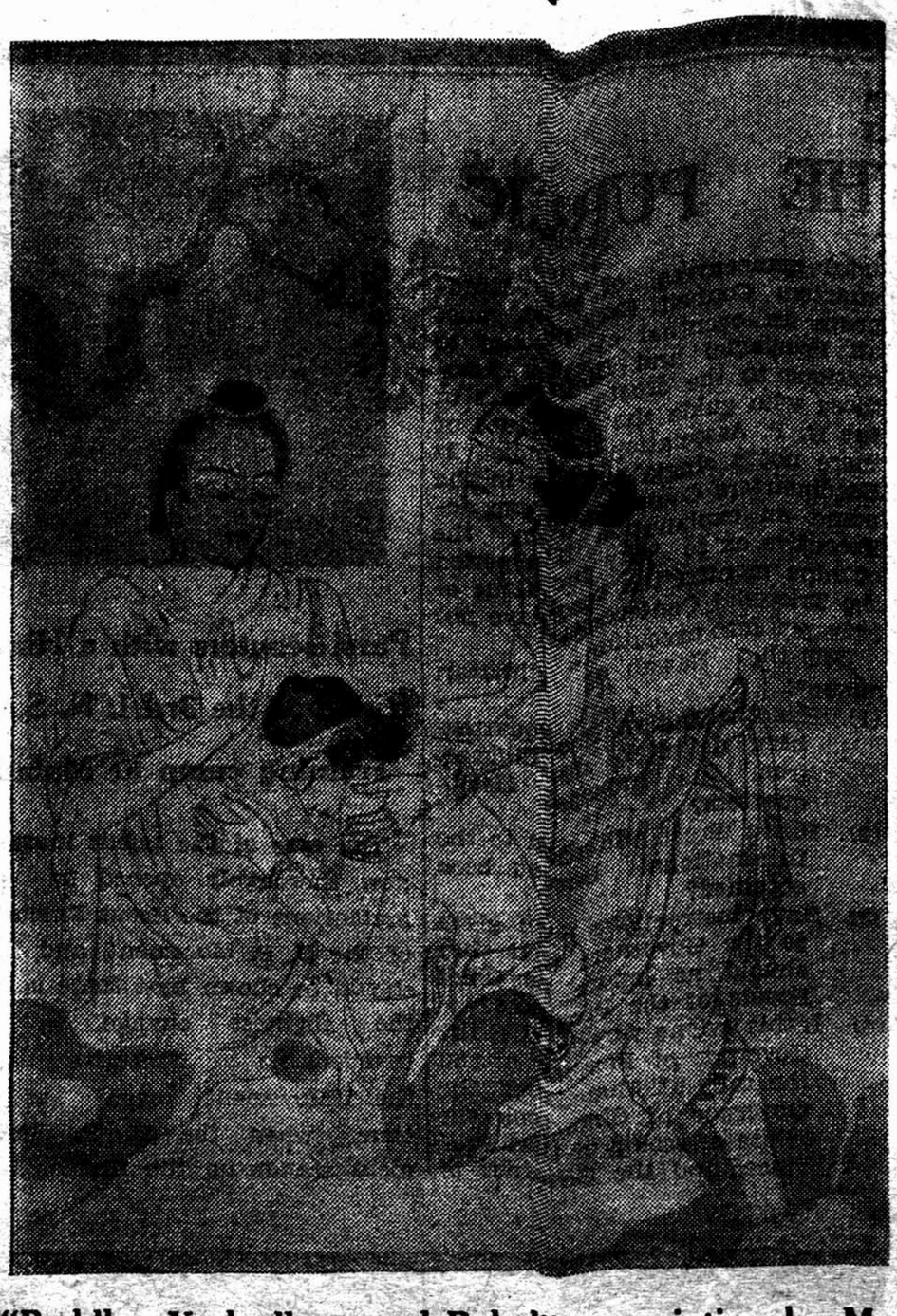
Captain Gladstone Solomon, who since his retirement has been championing the cause of Indian Art in England, is working hard to popularise the proposal for the exhibition. His opinion that the exhibition should take precedence over any other scheme cannot be underrated in view of his experience of Indian Art in India as well as in England. The exhibition should not be restricted to the modern art only but should be organised in such a manner that the present stage of modern art can be traced from ancient times. Emphasis upon trends and traditions of art in various provinces will make the exhibition more interesting. Mr. Lalkaka's suggestion to hold the same exhibition in the capitals of the Dominions, is worthy of consideration. It will be more advantageous if it is finally repeated in India also.

INDIAN MUSEUM IN LONDON.

An appeal for an Indian Museum issued by the joint committee on Indian Art and Culture comprising the India Society, the Royal Society of Arts, the East India Association, the Royal Asiatic Society and the School of Oriental Studies, signifies the inception of another art-movement in London The co-operation of India, which is indispensable to the success of the scheme, does not appear to have received the consideration which it deserves. Though it is said that the support of the Government of India will be secured one regrets to find that India is not represented on the Committee. The Joint Committee has not made any reference to the proposed exhibition. Out of the two projects—Museum and Exhibition—the latter is more practicable and easier to achieve. There should be no quarrel with the Joint Committee as regards their objective which may not be realised in immediate future, but if the institutions which have appointed the committee are anxious to encourage Indian art, they should join hands with the sponsors of the scheme of the exhibition and make it as a prelude to other future activities.

MUSEUMS IN INDIA

The remark made by Messrs. Markham and Hargreaves in their report that "There is not an area where Museums count for so little, are so meagrely supported or are so few and for between as in India", truly depicts the picture of condition of Indian museums. The demand made by the Karnatak Historical Conference in its session at Dharwar for a museum reflects the scarcity of museums in the country. In view of this improvement of the existing museums and establishment of new ones should be the primary concern of the authorities and the public. India is rich in material but poor in museums. Whatever art-treasure has been so far retained in India should not only be preserved, but should be reinvestigated and rearranged in museums on modern lines.



"Buddha, Yashodhara and Rahul"—a painting by Mr. Sarada Ukil, which is being exhibited along with several other modern Indian paintings at the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society's Exhibition at The Taj Mahal Hotel.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIQUITIES

The scheme of distribution of antiquities found at Mohenjodaro will have the beneficial effect of centralising the best of the lot in a museum at the site of the excavations. The Allotation of other relics to various museums in the country will raise the status of the latter, but will involve some amount of inconvenience to students of archaeology, because they will have to travel all over the country in order to study all the antiquities irrespective of their importance. Centralisation of similar relics in future in a single museum built on the site of excavations will not only obviate this difficulty, but will also enhance the importance of the site.

PROTESTS OR ARTISTS

The Maharashtra Chitrakar Mandal has vindicated its dignity by protesting against the procedure adopted by the organisers of the Twelfth Deccan States' people's Conference held in Sangli in relation to the decoration of the pandal and organisation of the exhibition. The protest is based upon a principle that the management of the art-sections of political conferences should be left to the artists of the provinces concerned. The Mandal has nothing against the artists selected by the conference.

DEMOCRACY IN ART

The interest evinced by political bodies in art is very encouraging, but it should be deeper still. Art is the cultural background of national reconstruction. It transpires from the protest that the importance of the artist is not yet fully realised, because art in political conferences appears to have been the privilege of arbitrarily selected artists. Such a state of affairs is sure to evoke resentment of other eminent and self-respecting artists. Political conferences certainly do not mean any injustice to them, but they should take steps to remove their discontent by accepting the principle that the organisation of art-sections should be left to the artists of the provinces concerned. Democracy in politics should foster the spirit of democracy in art.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY

The All-India Arts and Crafts Society's scheme is an indication of increasing popular interest in art. The society has secured the patronage of distinguished rulers, statesmen, officials and businessmen. It claims to be an All-India organisation, but as the name of Mr. Barada Ukil, the well-known artist, has been mentioned so far, it will be pertinent to inquire whether the society is fully representative of other eminent artists of India. It has selected Delhi as its centre of activity, but why not Bombay, which is better suited for such art-movements?

DUTY OF BOMBAY

The scheme is elaborate as well as expensive. The success of the academy will depend upon the demand of artists from the society. Fully representative and an up-to-date art gallery of India should be the ideal of every artist and art-lover. Bombay has been always liberal to finance institutions in other provinces and will surely support the scheme of the society, but it should not ignore the necessity of its own art-institutions. The city has one of the finest schools of art, but no independent art-gallery so far. Centralisation of local art in provinces outside Bombay is highly objectionable. The art-section of the Prince of Wales Museum has a good collection of paintings. An Art-gallery as an independent institution has its own dignity and is as much a necessity as an art-school. It is, therefore, high time that Bombay should primarily concentrate its energies upon evolving a scheme of its own art-gallery and thus make itself fully representative of essential art-institutions.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRES

Mr. Udav Shankar's idea of an international centre of art was re-echoed by Mr. Nagesh Yawalkar in his lecture at the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in which he referred to the necessity of an art-centre in India in which the East and the West would co-operate to aid the development of Indian art. International centres have their own advantages, but their limitations as well. Eminent artists who have popularised Indian art in foreign countries should not entirely devote themselves to the international aspect of art, but should primarily work for reorganisation of art in the soil of its origin, and for the awakening art consciousness of the people.

The Whole Point!

The omission of a decimal point is causing a great deal of trouble in Cleveland, Ohio.

Ten years ago a woman took out an endowment policy for £800, under which, at the end of that time, she was to receive 40.00 dollars, about £8, a month for the rest of her life.

But the girl who typed the policy omitted a decimal point, so that the policy provided for a monthly payment of 4,000 dollars (£800) instead of 40.00 dollars.

Now the company has filed an action seeking to amend the contract, as the woman is claiming the £800 a month.

England's Tall Score Of 658 For 8

Four Batsmen Score Centuries

Paynter's Record Score Of 216, Not Out

AUSTRALIA'S POOR RESPONSE: 3 FOR 138

Records went by the board on the second day of the Test Match, when England put up the highest score ever made by her against Australia. The fact that four batsmen scored centuries in one innings is itself a world Record for Tests. Hutton and Compton, both scoring centuries in the first appearance in the Tests, is another record, the latter, being the Youngest English player to score a Test century.

PAYNTER'S GLORIOUS INNINGS

PAYNTER'S WAS A GLORIOUS KNOCK, LASTING 330 MINUTES, HIS CHIEF HITS BEING ONE SIX, AND 26 FOURS.

COMPTON PLAYED A STYLISH AND CHANCELESS INNINGS, AND HIT 15 FOURS IN A STAY OF 135 MINUTES.

AUSTRALIA'S BAD LUCK

AUSTRALIA WAS UNLUCKY TO LOSE FINGLETON'S WICKET THROUGH THAT BATSMAN PULLING A RANK BAD BALL INTO THE STUMPS AT 34. THEN BRADMAN BROUGHT STEADINESS TO THE GAME.

This is England's highest total against Australia and Paynter's 216, scored in 330 minutes, is the highest individual score by an English player against Australia in England. The ground record at Nottingham was among a number of records broken during the match.

AUSTRALIA 138 FOR 3

At close of play, Australia had made 138 for three wickets. Bradman batted for about 80 minutes and hit five fours.

Bradman batted for about 80 minutes and hit five fours.

BROWN-BRADMAN PARTNERSHIP

Brown and Bradman added 77 runs in 80 minutes for the second wicket. Brown batted with admirable restraint for 100 minutes. Bradman gave occasional glimpses of his best form at one stage, driving Verity three times to the off boundary.—Reuter.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (1st Innings)	
Hutton, l.b.w. b Fleetwood-Smith	100
Barnett, b McCormick	126
Edrich, b O'Reilly	5
Hammond, b O'Reilly	26
Paynter (not out)	216
Compton, c Badcock, b Fleetwood-Smith	102
Ames, b Fleetwood-Smith	46
Verity, b Fleetwood-Smith	3
Sinfield, l.b.w. b O'Reilly	6
Wright (not out)	1
Extras	27
Total (for 8 wkts. declared)	658

BOWLING ANALYSIS

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

McCormick 32|4|108|1; O'Reilly 56|11|164|3; McCabe 21|5|64|0; Fleetwood-Smith 40|9|153|4; Ward 30|2|142|0.

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	
Fingleton, b Wright	9
Brown, c Ames, b Farnes	48
Bradman, c Ames, b Sinfield	51
McCabe (not out)	19
Ward (not out)	0
Extras	11
Total (for 3 wkts.)	138

Conscription In China

Call To Arms Not Based On Influence, Wealth And Position

HANKOW, June 11.

A War-Ministry announcement that military conscription will henceforth be conducted without family influence, wealth and position is unprecedented in Chinese history. Drafting into armies will be spread evenly throughout the country.—Reuter.

DRIVE ALONG YANGTSE HAS BEGUN

Japanese Warning To Foreign Ships

SHANGHAI, June 11.

The Japanese naval authorities announce that drive along the Yangtse to Hankow nas begun. They have requested all foreign warships and merchantmen to withdraw from the area two-hundred miles from Wuhu towards Hukow. Hukow is of great strategic importance with a fortress defending the entrance to Poyang Lake.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FLAG-SHIP RUNS AGROUND.

SHANGHAI June 10

The Japanese jag-ship "Izumo" is reported to have run aground outside woo-sung. According to a foreign eye-witness the vessel is embedded in eight feet of mud.—Reuter.

"John Bull Whipped"

Furore Over Irish Deputy Premier's Speech

DUBLIN, June 10.

A furore has been created by a speech by Mr. Sean Okelly, Deputy Prime Minister, Dublin, in which he declared that in the Anglo-Irish Agreement the De Valera Government had "won all-round and whipped John Bull left, right and centre, and with God's help we will do the same again."

Doctor Ohiggins a front-bencher of the Cosgrave Party, calls for a repudiation of the statement if the name of the Eire is to be respected as an honourable nation.

The "Evening Herald" denounces the statement as the height of discourtesy to British statesmen.—Reuter.

BRITISH CHEMISTS FOR CANADA

LONDON, June 10.

One hundred and fifty British chemists—research workers and university teachers led by Lord Leverhulme, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, left to-day for Canada to take part in a conference at which leading experts of a number of different nationalities will discuss the problems ranging from the chemistry of road and building materials to the chemical aspects of foodstuff manufacture and of agriculture as well as chemical engineering.—Reuter

Tornado Havoc

Goods Waggons Scattered In All Directions

CLYDE (Texas), June 11.

At least five were killed and it is feared fifteen others are dead in a Tornado, which demolished twenty-five houses. The storm overwhelmed a goods train scattering the waggons in all directions.—Reuter.

MANAGER APPEALS TO INDIA

Immediate Financial Assistance Necessary To Foot Cricketers' Bills

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, June 10.

Further enquiries made in well-informed quarters confirm that Mr. Beg, Manager of Indian Cricketers has sent an S.O.S. to India for immediate financial assistance, he had also taken steps to effect financial economy by cancelling some of the matches. It is believed some of cricketers will return to India immediately. I am reliably informed that Mr. Beg would not have been in financial difficulties had a certain Indian tourist agency which received moneys from cricketers had paid bills which Mr. Beg now is forced to meet.

Complaints have also reached London from Continent and Oxford for non-payment of Bills for Cricketers.

JAWAHAR LUNCHES WITH NAHAS PASHA

CAIRO, June 10.

Pandit Nehru lunched with Nahas Pasha at Alexandria and then left for Port Said 'en route' to Marseilles.—Reuter.

London Gets Earth Tremor

Many Parts Of Europe Also Affected

LONDON, June 11.

An earth tremor was felt in central London this morning lasting thirty seconds and shaking chairs and desks.

MANY PARTS OF EUROPE AFFECTED

(Later)—Earth tremors were felt in many parts of Europe, including Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam. The Brussels population rushed from homes, cinemas and schools, and crowded the streets. The instruments in the Brussels Observatory were put out of action by 70 shocks.

No casualties are anywhere reported but there were many cracked walls, dislodged tiles and chimneys.—Reuter's Special.

Tremors Felt In France & Rhineland

Further reports show earth tremors were felt throughout France and the Rhineland. Several persons were injured by falling masonry in towns of Northern France.

At Reubaix all electric clocks and wireless sets stopped. Additional slighter tremors were experienced in Belgium in the afternoon.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

LARGEST AEROPLANES CONTRACT IN ENGLAND

LONDON, June 12.

It is understood, that the largest Aeroplane Contract ever placed with a firm in England, is about to be awarded by the Air Ministry to the Reading Aircraft Company.

The order is for highspeed trainers and it is believed that it will exceed the recent American order.

The Air Ministry states that orders aggregating several times the American Order, have been placed in the last few weeks for highspeed monoplanes.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS WITHIN 5 MILES OF CASTELLON

SARAGOSSA, June 12.

The Nationalists were within five miles of Castellon late in the afternoon.—Reuter.

WILL BUDGE WIN ALL TITLES IN ONE SEASON?

PARIS, June 12.

Budge is now the French, American, Wimbledon and Australian Champion.

He hopes to achieve the distinction of winning all titles in one season.—Reuter.

U.S. CONDEMNATION OF BOMBING CIVILIANS

WASHINGTON, June 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull declared that the United States' condemnation of bombing of civilians was directed against the American manufacturers of bombing 'planes as well as against Foreign Powers.

He added that the State Department would discourage the sale of machines for use against defenceless civilians.

Referring to recent condemnations of the bombing of [illegible] in Spain and China Mr. Hull said that the Government's attitude was unchanged.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates for Telegraph, Station Master, Radio and Electric class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight.—Director, Royal Telegraph and Ry. Duties College, Bombay 14. (10340)

Wanted.—End of August Senior Sister for the Ganesh Das Hospital for Women and Children, Shillong. Salary Rs. 130|—5—150|-. Board, Uniform, Dhobi allowance and Provident Fund. Apply stating previous experience with testimonials to The Medical Superintendent. (8757)

Wanted a B. Com. or a B. Ag. to work as manager Co-operative Banking Union, Kodinar, on Rs. 60—100 with future prospects according to qualification. Apply to the undersigned stating age, experience (if any) and qualification with copies of certificates before 15th June 1938. Naran Bodavala, President, Co-operative Banking Union, Kodinar, (Kathiawar). (10375)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED.

By a Sugar Expert with 10 years experience as manager and Chief Technologist in big concerns. First Class M.Sc., in Chemistry, Foreign Training—best references—Apply to Box 10374, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up to PUBLIC AUCTION the leases of Plots Nos. 75 to 79 in Block I on the Back Bay Reclamation on 28th June 1938 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. The areas of the plots are as under:—

Plot No.	Area in square yards.
75	 1,502
76	 1,467
77	 1,467
78	 1,467
79	 1,558

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 15,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction in respect of each of the plots. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. The plots will be auctioned one by one separately

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay,
11th June 1938. (8749)

COMPANY NOTICE

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that "Indian Starch and Chemicals Ltd", a Limited Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, on the 14th day of January 1937 has changed its name and for all purposes will be styled and known henceforward as "Bharat Starch & Chemicals Limited".

By Order of the Board,
KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS., LD.,
Managing Agents.

5, Royal Exchange Place.
Calcutta, 8th June 1938. (8758)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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384. OFFICE APPLIANCES

Noveau the cheapest Duplicator in the market reproduces perfectly anything typed written or drawn from Post Box 87 Bombay. (10362)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the following Mills and Factories of the Punjab Cotton Press Company Limited (In Liquidation). The last date for submission of tenders is stated against each property separately. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money (Rs. 1,000/- in case of cotton Factory and Rs. 2,000/- for Flour Mills), without which no tender would be considered. For further enquiries apply to the Official Liquidator, 11-A. Abbot Road, Lahore.

PROPERTIES.

1. Umar Draz Flour Mills. Jullundur City. 1-7-1938.
2. Peoples Flour Mills, Ferozepore City. 1-7-1938.
3. Cotton & Ginning Factory Toba Teksingh. 15-6-1938.
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BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete household furniture, H.M.V. gramophone, Singer machine, Chesterfield sets, Remington typewriter. Phillips and Chubb safes. Wardrobes, A.C. fans, etc.

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SUPPLY OF FOOD TO INDIAN PASSENGERS

Discussion In G. I. P. Advisory Committee

BOMBAY, June 10.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on the 2nd inst. when the following subjects were discussed.

SUPPLY OF FOOD TO PASSENGERS.

A question asked in the Legislative Assembly, referring to State Railways in general, drew attention to the inconvenience caused to Indian first and second class passengers, who do not like English food, both in substance and in style of cooking. This gave rise to a general survey of the arrangements made for the supply of food to passengers. These arrangements are carried out by the provision of restaurant cars on all the Mail and Express services, which are able to provide vegetarian and non-vegetarian meads; where there is a demand, Indian Refreshment compartments supplying food in the Hindu and Mahomedan styles reprovided.

Refreshment Rooms. Food and Tea stalls providing food in the European, Hindu and Mahommedan styles are situated at convenient stations throughout the Railway; prior intimation to the Guard is necessary to secure a meal. Tea and Sweetmeat Stalls with Hindu and Mahommedan salesmen are provided at all stations of any pretensions.

It was decided in addition that at certain important stations meals should be available on demand. i.e. without previous intimation to the Guard, for passengers who required Indian style of food.

Generally the arrangements advertised in the Railway Time-tables were considered adequate.

RETURN TICKETS FOR ALL CLASSES.

Return tickets for all classes at 1 2/3rd single fares for distance, one way, less than 500 miles, and at 1½ single fares for distances, one way, more than 500 miles, were introduced on 1st April 1937 between Bombay and nine selected stations as an experiment. The experiment has justified an extension of the scheme between Bombay and 13 additional stations and between pairs of stations other than Bombay. In conjunction with other railways the issue of return tickets between Bombay and large cities such as Calcutta, Tatanagar, Madras and via Delhi is also under consideration.

There was a request that break of journey might be permitted of these return tickets, but in view of the abuse likely to arise, it was considered advisable to restrict this to one pair of stations where the results might be closely watched.

A statement showing the facilities provided for the travelling public was placed before the members

Ban On Sale Of Mangoes In Sholapur

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has prohibited the import and sale of mangoes and melons within the Municipal limits of Pandharpur during the Ashadhi Fair, i.e., from June 28 to July 17, both days inclusive, as these fruits are a danger to the public health and a source of outbreak of cholera.

The Queen is to be present at the garden party which will be held at the Tower of London in July in aid of the funds of the Tower Hill Improvement. Her Majesty will go to the Tower by water and will be the first Queen to enter through Queen's Gate for 400 years.

Ministers' Committee To Deal Directly With States ?

Princes Insist On Proceeding Through Their Own Committee.

PARTIAL SOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES FOUND?

BOMBAY, June 11.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN REGARD TO THE REPORTED DIFFERENCES OF OPINION IN THE MATTER OF REPRESENTATION IN THE PRINCES' AND MINISTERS' COMMITTEES RESPECTIVELY, IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN REACHED AT THE MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES REORGANISATION COMMITTEE, TO-DAY.

THESE COMMITTEES, WHEN CONSTITUTED, WILL DEAL WITH THE FEDERAL SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO THE STATES.

AT THE EARLIER MEETINGS OF THE REORGANISATION COMMITTEE, IT WAS STATED THAT CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION EXISTED WITH REGARD TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES. AT TO-DAY'S MEETING, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, A COMPROMISE HAS BEEN ARRIVED AT.

REPRESENTATION METHOD

According to the compromise, it is learnt, that both the Princes' as well as the Ministers' Committee will have each a strength of 25 members.

The method of representation for the various States, in the case of the Princes Committee, would be: (1) One seat each to the five big States enjoying a dynastic privilege, that is those States entitled to 21 guns; (2) Ten seats to be reserved for the Major States who have a revenue of one crore of rupees annually, and have a population of five lakhs and over; (3) The remaining ten seats to be distributed among the smaller States, for whom representation would be on a regional basis, and (4) The members of the Committee to be elected by open postal voting.

In the case of the Ministers' Committee, the same procedure would be followed, except that the big five States would nominate their own representatives and, further, would, also, participate in election.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, THAT SOME DIFFERENCE STILL PERSISTS WITH REGARD TO THE POSITION OF THE MINISTERS' COMMITTEE.

THE DIFFERENCE?

WHILE THE PRINCES, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, ARE ANXIOUS THAT THEIR COMMITTEE SHOULD NOT BE ECLIPSED BY THAT OF THE MINISTERS, SOME OF THE MINISTERS ARE NOT WILLING TO BE SUBSERVIENT TO THE PRINCES' COMMITTEE.

The function of the Ministers' Committee would be to discuss and tender advice to the States on all matters arising out of the Government of India Act, 1935, which directly or indirectly affects the interests of the States. The Ministers' Committee, it is understood, would want their conclusions on the subjects, referred to them, to be sent to the various States, directly.

Some of the Princes, it is gathered, do not view this procedure favourably. They want that the Ministers' Committee should have connections with the various States only through the Princes' Committee. This situation has not yet been clarified, and it is expected, at their to-morrow's meeting, a way should be found out.

Permanent Board For U. P. On Br. Trade Dispute Lines?

If Millowners Refuse Govt. Decision Boycott And Contract Termination To Be Enforced?

NAINITAL, June 11.

A decision with regard to the Cawnpore Labour question, was reached in the U.P. Cabinet, today, after over five hours' deliberations.

It is understood, that the Government proposes to fix the minimum wage at fifteen rupees, and to appoint a permanent Board on the lines of the British Trades Dispute Board, to decide question between Labour and Employers.

It is also proposed to appoint a senior officer as Labour Commissioner, who will decide disputes of a minor character, and such other matters as may be necessary in this connection.

If the labourers are satisfied with the Government's decision and the employers do not agree, the decision may be enforced through legislation, but the Government hope that no such necessity will arise

A lengthy statement by the Cabinet will be issued to-morrow.

The Lucknow Labour Sub-Committee of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee under the Presidency of Mohanlal Saxena considered ways of providing relief to Cawnpore strikers. It was decided to undertake a tour of the Province, to collect funds.

The meeting opined that, in case the Millowners refused to accept the Government's decision, the Congress Working Committee should be requested to ask the various Congress Ministries to terminate the Government Contract with the recalcitrant Mills, and further steps should be taken to organise a boycott of such Mills.—A.P.

Wimbledon Tennis

WIMBLEDON, June 11.

Wightman Cup results: Mrs Fabyan (America) beat Lumb (6—7), (6—2), (6—3).

America leads by (3—1).—Reuter.

Cent. Per Cent Strike At Hirapur

KULTI SITUATION UNCHANGED

Board Chairman Coming By Air From England

ASANSOL, June 11.

The Hirapur strike situation has become worse.

The works are completely deserted.

Ninety per cent. of the staff had previously joined the strikers, and, due to the social boycott, the remaining ten per cent. joined the strike to-day.

Some of the employees have already left for their homes, with their families, while others are leaving shortly.

As there was no picketing the Extra Police Force was considered unnecessary, and some were withdrawn.

At Kulti, the strike situation is unchanged.

It is understood, that Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is arriving at Kulti, by Air from England.—A.P.

Chain Of Machine-Gun Nests On Frontier

Czechoslovakia's Superb Defence Work To Prevent Enemy's Mass Attacks

PRAGUE, June 11.

An account of Czechoslovakian defences is given by Major Broz of the General Staff, who says they consist of a chain of machine-gun nests on the Frontier running into the interior. Invaders would be confronted with resistance which if they broke them through, would be checked at subsequent defences forcing the enemy into a series of small engagements. Artificial obstructions reinforce the natural obstacles preventing overwhelming mass attacks, while machine-gun nests will present small target for aircraft and artillery. —Reuter.

SUDETEN GERMAN MEMORANDUM AS BASIS FOR DISCUSSION

PRAGUE, June 10.

The Government has agreed in principle to the Sudeten German memorandum mentioned yesterday serving as the basis of the discussion.—Reuter.

Sikar Public Committee Refuse To Tender Evidence

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE MEMBERS VISIT CITY

SIKAR, June 11.

The Sikar Enquiry Commission headed by Lt.-Col. Gillan. arrived at Sikar, yesterday, from Mount Abu. Along with them, came also Mr. Popatlal Chudgar, Bar-at-Law and Rai Bahadur Manishanker Trivedi, Legal Advisers to the Rao Raja of Sikar.

The Commission was received, at the station, by Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur, and other Jaipur officials.

The Public Committee of Sikar had previously sent a telegram to Lt.-Col. Gillan, extending welcome to him, and stating that they could not receive him, personally for fear of the police.

The Commission is staying at the State Guest House. They received representatives of the Public Committee, this morning and discussed with them the situation regarding their co-operation with the Commission

It is understood, that the Public Committee expressed their inability to co-operate with the Commission because the personnel of the Commission is not accepatble to them, due to the inclusion of two Jaipur Officials, in the Commission. They also pointed out to the Chairman, that it would not be possible for them to bring before the Enquiry Committee, witnesses to give their evidence.

The Chairman of the Commission, is understood to have hinted that pickets might be withdrawn. but the Public Committee spokesmen insisted that, unless normal and peaceful conditions prevailed and the representatives were en-

(Continued on page 34)

Bombed Ships Sink

Another Bombed Ship Bombed Again: Rebel Air Raid Over Alicante

MADRID, June 10.

THE BRITISH STEAMERS "ISADORA" AND "THORPEHAVEN" WHICH WERE BOMBED AT CASTELLON AND ALICANTE RESPECTIVELY SANK THIS MORNING AS A RESULT OF THE DAMAGE SUFFERED.

THE BRITISH STEAMER "SAINT "WINIFRED" WHICH WAS BOMBED ON MONDAY WHEN FIVE WERE KILLED WAS STRUCK BY A BOMB AT ALICANTE YESTERDAY EVENING IN THE COURSE OF THE DAY'S THIRD AIR-RAID. THE CASUALTIES IN THE TOWN ARE OVER A HUNDRED INCLUDING ELEVEN DEAD.

NATIONALIST TROOPS ENTER ALBOCACIN

SARAGOSSA, June 11.

The Nationalist troops entered Albocacin, 25 miles the north of Castellon.

CONTRABAND ARMS TRAFFIC

An official statement gives the names of seven ships flying the British flag which, it alleges, are at present engaged in contraband arms traffic in Spain. The statement further alleges that between January and September 1937, there were 200 ships engaged in this traffic sailing under the British flag.—Reuter.

CARRYING MUNITION TO SPAIN

Charge Against Captain Of British Ship

GIBRALTAR, June 10.

The allegation that empty shell of cartridge cases and nine aeroplane engines were found aboard the British steamer "Stancroft" was made when Captain Stanley Scott was accused of carrying arms to Spain.

He pleaded not guilty and the hearing was adjourned to Monday.—Reuter.

REBELS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

BARCELONA, June 10.

According to a communique the rebel attack on the Upper Pyrenees sector has been repulsed with enemy losses of over a thousand. The attack was preceded by the firing of over 4,000 shells by the rebels who were assisted by 46 planes.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN BATTALION ANNIHILATED

SALAMANCA, June 10.

A republican battalion was annihilated and also over five hundred were taken prisoners by the rebels on M. Useras sector to the north-west of Castellon on which the rebels are advancing, states a communique.—Reuter.

Strong Action Demanded

Bombing Of British Ships Intensified After Rebels Tendered Apologies

LONDON, June 10.

The continuance of incidents in which British merchant vessels in the Spanish Government ports have been sunk or damaged and several British subjects killed, despite representations made to Burges authorities and regret expressed by them, is receiving urgent attention of the authorities in White Hall and has aroused a demand for strong action in considerable portion of the British press.

A recent reply from Burgos expressed regret at the loss of life and declared that the suggestion that British shipping was singled out for attack was entirely mistaken and promised investigation into circumstances. The fact that since this reply was received bombing has been intensified and incidents in which British vessels involved have occurred with increased frequency and with further loss of life has deeply stirred public opinion.

British Policy In Palestine

Position Explained To Mandates Commission

LONDON, June 10.

The course of British policy in Palestine was described to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League at Geneva by Sir John Shuckburgh, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Colonies.

While regarding the question of partition as sub-judge in view of the presence in Palestine of the Technical Commission, Sir John Shuckburgh replied to criticism that the British Government's policy has been lacking in definiteness. There must necessarily, he said, be uncertainty as to shape and form of partition and indeed as to its practical adoption as solution until it could be known for certain that Commission had found it possible to recommend scheme of partition that could be regarded as equitable and practicable. But as to question of principle there was no uncertainty or indefiniteness.

The view that partition was the best and most hopeful solution of Palestine deadlock remained the definite opinion of Mandatory Government. This opinion was given in their statement of policy in last July. It had been reaffirmed more recently in Commons and it would accordingly be realised that there had been no modification of policy in this respect.

Sir John Shuckburgh recalled that before this pronouncement Mandatory Government could not proceed with examination of possibilities of partition. Then in same month there began revived campaign and terrorism repeat culminating in assassination of British District Commissioner and his police escort. Firm action had been taken by Government and employment of all forces at their command was devoted to task of suppressing disorder. By spring, though the disorders had not entirely ceased, the position was sufficiently stabilised to justify the appointment of the Commission and its departure for Palestine. Meanwhile certain inquiries essential to the work of the Commission had been set on foot.

Turning to the question of general administration, Sir John explained that Government's principal task had been maintenance of public security which had in the past year absorbed much of their energies and financial resources.

Uniform Labour Laws For Empire

Recommendations Made In Report On Colonial Empire

LONDON, June 11.

The necessity for many colonial legislatures to "review their existing enactments to bring their labour codes up to the levels now held to be consonant with modern conditions and outlook" is dealt with in the Report on Colonial Empire issued by the Colonial Office after requests in a recent debate on Colonial Estimates.

The report which is the first for ten years reveals White Hall's concern that proper steps should be taken to meet the changing requirements and modern needs in the colonies.

The concern was made obvious in a circular letter sent by the Secretary of State to all Colonial Governors last August. The Governors' response appears to have been lethargic.

One of the main troubles seems to have been the attitude of most Governors to the necessity for overhauling the existing legislation dealing with labour conditions though it is admitted that considerable progress has been made in many dependencies in improving labour conditions. The report states that steps now are being taken in many colonies to create machinery such as special labour departments or inspectorates calculated to obviate the possibility of outbursts of labour trouble due to lack of ventilation for grievances and proper conciliation machinery.

Referring to Trinidad it stated "It was clear that labour organisation in some colonies is behind the standards reached in industrial countries and that in large bodies the wage labour as employed by mining companies or on plantations it is encumbent on Government to ensure in the interests of both capital and labour that a machinery is in existence for the constitutional settlements of disputes regarding rates, wages and conditions of labour."—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR MINISTER FOR GENEVA

LONDON, June 10.

Labour Minister Mr. Ernest R. Brown, who is to attend International Labour Conference at Geneva will leave London for Geneva to-morrow afternoon.

It is expected that the British Prime Minister will return to London on Sunday after his brief Whitsuntide holiday.

Implement Anglo-Italian Agreement

Settlement Of Spanish War Problem Should Come Next

ROME, June 10.

The suggestion that the Anglo-Italian Agreement should be implemented immediately rather than after the settlement of the Spanish war is made by the "Stamina"—a view which is undoubtedly favoured in authoritative quarters.

The newspaper argues that anti-Fascists in Britain and France are trying to wreck the Agreement on the rocks of the Spanish problem, and declares that as the Agreement has hitherto been observed in the spirit and the letter, its completion is the best way to cut the ground beneath the enemy's feet.—Reuter.

ROLLS ROYCE EXTENDING WORK AT DERBY

LONDON, June 10.

The newspapers state that simultaneously with the plans for the erection of a new factory at Crewe for the production of aero engine, the Rolls Royce company is extending its works at Derby to the limits of the present site.

In the first year of its existence the Air Registration Board upon which the Air Ministry's responsibility for inspection of the civil air-craft and the issue and renewal of certificate of air-worthiness was devolved—has made 2660 inspections through its surveyors.—Reuter.

Canton Suburb Bombed

Water Works Thrown Out Of Action

CANTON, June 10.

Japanese aircraft in a third successive night bombed the city's Electric Power House and Waterworks at Saichuen suburb.

Twenty bombs were dropped on the same objective as that of last night's raid, putting the old Water Works out of action and greatly curtailing the city's water supply. The Power Plant building and the new Water Works, which a British firm is constructing, was also practically demolished.—Reuter.

PILOT'S COOLNESS SAVES CREW

LONDON, June 10.

Crew of six of an R. A. F. Bomber had a remarkable escape to which the coolness and resource of the pilot contributed when his machine burst into flames when flying over Leicester.

The starboard engine caught fire and the blazing machine was watched by thousands of people whose attention was drawn by the flames. The crew debated whether to take to parachutes, but the pilot turned off the petrol and eventually the air rush blew out of the fire. The pilot then restarted the other engine and landed at Leicester airport.—Reuter.

ALL KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

DELAVAN, June 11.

The crashed 'plane has been identified as an army bomber. There were three officers and five men aboard and all are dead.—Reuter

I. F. T. U. Rejects Russia's Terms

Great Debate On Affiliation Of Red Unions At Oslo

Problem Of International Trade Unity Given Up

PARIS, (By Mail).

The annual session of the IFTU General Council was held in Oslo, from the 17th to the 21st May, 1938.

In his Presidential address, Walter Citrine expressed first of all his pleasure at the General Council meeting being held in Norway, a country with old traditions and a strong Labour Movement. He said he was glad to record that membership of the I.F.T.U. showed a general increase in practically every one of the affiliated countries, the total membership being well over 20 millions.

Citrine then emphasised that the International Trade Union Movement could never accept the doctrine that unemployment with all its evil consequences, and recurrent trade depressions were pre-ordained, and could not be in large measure averted if only there was the necessary common sense and determination among the peoples and Governments to make the attempt. He believed that even within the capitalist system there was sufficient flexibility and adaptability to overcome the worst consequences of a trade depression if only the broad lines of economic planning laid down by the Trade Union and Socialist Movements were generally applied.

AMERICAN FEDERATION

During the year the affiliation of the American Federation of Labour had become effective. Developments with regard to the proposed affiliation of the Russian Unions to the I.F.T.U. would be the subject of consideration by the Conference. Important as it was to bring the Russian Trade Union Centre into the International Federation of Trade Unions, it was no less important that they should preserve the unity which already existed within their organisation.

Turning to the international political situation, the President said that matters had grown progressively worse and the war clouds were rapidly gathering. In the Far East the savage assault by Japanese Imperialism upon the Chinese people had horrified the whole world. It was gratifying to see the increasing measure of success which was attending the resistance offered by the Chinese.

Citrine closed in expressing the hope that the democratic States would retain for their people those rights and liberties which had been their precious heritage.

After the President's opening speech, Comrade 'Nielsen,' Mayor of Oslo, welcomed the delegates to the town which had for years, he said, been administered by a majority of the Trade Unions and the Party and which had achieved much social progress.

Comrade 'Schevenels' then informed the meeting that fourteen National Centres were there represented. The General Council Meeting was also attended by fraternal delegates, namely, Ad. Staal, from the International Labour Office, Fr. Adler, for the Labour and Socialist International, R.A. King for the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and one delegate each from Austria and Estonia. The Hungarian, Palestinian and Luxembourg National Centres had apologised for inability to be represented, and similar apologies had also been received from the sympathising National Centres of Ireland and South Africa.

The actual work of the General Council started in the afternoon with the discussion and adoption of the 'I.F.T.U. Secretariat's printed Report' on Activities for 1937-1938.'

This concluded the proceedings of the first day.

AFFILIATION OF RUSSIAN UNIONS

The 18th May, the second day of the General Council Meeting, saw the start of the great debate on the question of the affiliation of the Russian Trade Unions, which was carried on in public session.

'Schevenels,' the General Secretary, who was the rapporteur on this item of the agenda, gave a historical survey of the political developments and of the decisions leading up to the resolution adopted by the last I.F.T.U. Congress, held in London in 1936, in virtue of which negotiations had been opened with the Russian Unions. He recalled that the first letters sent to the Russian Unions by the I.F.T.U. Secretariat had not been replied to and that an answer had only been received to the third letter, sent at the request of the Warsaw General Council meeting in 1937.

MOSCOW TALKS.

Arising out of this reply, the I.F.T.U. delegation, consisting of Jouhaux, Schevenels and Stolz, went to Moscow. As was known, the results of the conversations in Moscow had given rise to much debate within the whole of the International Trade Union Movement, and pointed criticism had been made. Schevenels gave an account of the difficult situation in which the I.F.T.U. delegation had found itself when faced with the Russian delegation, but took the view that the written results of the discussions in Moscow were completely defensible, since they were in complete agreement with the decisions of Warsaw and the resolution adopted in London, quite apart from the fact that there was no question of an agreement, but of the determination of points for negotiation, which implied no commitment of the I.F.T.U. Executive or General Council.

After having given a detailed account of the motives which guided the delegation in giving its replies to the proposals put forward by the Russians, Schevenels pointed out that the question of freedom of association and that of the independence of the Russian Trade Unions from the State had not been raised in Moscow as this had not been in the terms of reference of the delegation. It was a known fact, that the Russian Trade Unions did not enjoy freedom and independence and any investigation on this point was therefore superfluous.

IMPERATIVE NEED.

Comrade Jouhaux, the first speaker in the discussion, expressed regret that, for the first time since he had been a member of the I.F.T.U. Executive he was compelled to take a different view from his colleagues on an extremely important question. He supported the affiliation of the Russian Trade Unions, as the establishment of Trade Union unity was an imperative necessity, in view of the increasing Fascist danger, which had even started to threaten America. The examples of Austria, Spain and China, and the increasing threat to Czechoslovakia no longer allowed of such an important question as the affiliation of the Russian Trade Union being looked at from the point of view of formalism or a too hard-and-fast conception. There should be general recognition that the Russians, with their great organisational power, ought to come into the I.F.T.U. with full rights and obligations. He appealed for international solidarity and international Trade Union discipline in order to overcome objections. The important point was that Russia, in spite of its regime, which we criticised, was in opposition to the Fascist dictatorship countries, pursued the same aim as the working class and was prepared to join with us in the common fight, against war and Fascism.

RIGHT AND JUSTIFIED.

Jouhaux also emphasised that the I.F.T.U. delegation had fulfilled its task in Moscow with respect for the rules of the I.F.T.U., and that the acceptance of the points proposed by the Russians would be right and justified, as they did not imply any kind of criticism of the activities pursued hitherto by the I.F.T.U. He personally regretted that the Russians had put forward these conditions for affiliation, but they had agreed that they would only be discussed after affiliation had taken place. In view of the disquieting expansion of reactionary tendencies and the Fascist onmarch throughout the world, all forces should be welded together in order to counter the threat of freedom. He regarded the continuation by the Executive of the conversations with the Russians on the basis of the I.F.T.U.'s rules as the contribution which the General Council should make to solving this problem.

A WORLD DANGER.

Toledano, General Secretary of the Mexican National Trade Union Centre, reported on the efforts made by international Fascism in Brazil, Peru, Guatemala and in Mexico itself to extend its power. It was becoming more evident It was becoming more and more evident that Fascism was a world danger, and could be met not on the defensive but by a resolute offensive. The Oslo General Council meeting was thus of historic importance, and it was important to bring into the International Trade Union Movement all forces, irrespective of their political or religious viewpoints. Mexico was in favour of the establishment of unity in accordance with the London resolutions, and it should be the aim of all to ensure the necessary defence of democracy by world-wide Trade Union unity.

SPAIN'S SUPPORT.

'Amaro del Rosal' declared on behalf of the Spanish National Trade Union Centre that it supported the agreements made in Moscow. Certainly the question of affiliation of the Russians was not a simple problem, but the question of freedom of association should not play a part here, as the London resolution, on the basis of which the negotiations had been carried on in Moscow, said nothing about this. The 170 million population of Russia and the twenty million workers organised in the Russian Unions represented a force in the fight against Fascism which could not be left out of account. The Spanish delegation welcomed the results of the negotiations in Moscow and advocated the continuation of negotiations with the Russian Trade Unions.

CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS.

'Frachon' (France) expressed the conviction that the question of Trade Union unity, which had dominated the London Congress, would continue to remain in the foreground as long as no solution had been found. Two years had gone by since the London Congress, and in this period Fascism had made further progress, whereas the International Trade Union Movement had not got any further with the solution of this question. The promising negotiations which had started in Moscow should be continued—in view of the ideological differences—irrespective of the question of the independence of the Russian Unions from the Government (a question which could also be put to other National Centres) with the aim of arriving at a definite result as soon as possible.

RIGHT TO CRITICISE.

'Hindahl,' President of the Norwegian National Trade Union Centre, did not think it had been a fundamental mistake to invite the Russians to affiliate and to negotiate with them. It was undeniable that the IFTU delegation in Moscow had not been united in its views. Certainly the possibility of criticising Russia should be maintained, and the autonomy of the National Centres in the IFTU would have to be preserved. The Norwegian Trade Unions held that the Russian Unions should affiliate to the IFTU in the regular way, and Hindahl expressed the view that even a possible weakening of the Trade Union Movement in the national field should be accepted, as it would be more than made up for by the gain in the international sphere. He emphasised that the entry of the Russians could only take place on a basis of equal rights and duties and that, in view of the autonomy of National Centres within the IFTU, no further special guarantees were necessary. The Norwegian National Centre was submitting proposals regarding the further continuance of negotiations with the Russians, which they regard as indispensable.

DUTCH VIEW.

'De la Bella,' Holland, then expressed regret that the resolute front of the Russians in Moscow had only had against it a disunited delegation from the IFTU. For the Dutch Trade Unions it was of extreme importance to know whether the negotiations had taken place exclusively on the basis of the IFTU's Rules or only on the basis of the IFTU resolution. He regretted that the delegation had accepted the conditions of the Russians, instead of conditions for affiliation having been formulated by the IFTU. The London resolution had created a very difficult situation, and consideration should be given to the fact that much had changed since the London Congress. He regarded the affiliation of the Russian Trade Union as impossible even should it take place without conditions, because there was no freedom of association in the USSR and because he was con-

(Continued on page 30)

Interdining & Co-Education Recommended

U. P. Committee Advocates Compulsory Primary Education

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

The Joint Sub-Committee on primary and secondary education in the United Provinces have recommended, it is understood, the enforcement of compulsory and free education for boys and girls from the age of seven to fourteen.

Co-education has been strongly favoured upto the age of 11,, but the Muslims are not disposed to agree with the majority view in this regard. The matter will, however, be referred to the U. P. Education Conference.

Inter-dining in the common messes of the training schools has been strongly recommended as the Muslim members also are strongly in favour of it. Of course there were some dissentients, among the members on this question.

A Syllabus Sub-Committee has been formed and the American project method will be adopted for imparting education in agriculture and spinning.—United Press.

GRANT OF LAND TO KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

Govt. Cancel Previous Ministry's Order

KARACHI, June 10.

The Government of Sind have, it is learnt, objected to the grant of a plot of land measuring 755 sq. yards by the Karachi Municipal Corporation to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah, ex-Premier of Sind.

It appears that during Sir Ghulam Hussain's regime, the Municipality granted him the said plot which adjoins his bungalow.

The Government now have written to the Municipal authorities objecting to the grant of the said land reminding them that it originally belonged to the Government and was given to the Municipality for the purpose of Frere Hall extension.—United Press.

RS. 9,700 SANCTIONED TO SEVA SAMITI

C. P. Govt.'s Novel Lead

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Provincial Government has accorded sanction to the payment of the Camp Grant of Rs. 9,700 to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, India, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, to meet the expenditure on Headquarters Staff including travelling allowance, Camp expenses and contingencies for the year 1938-39.

Two new colleges, one at Raipur and the other at Akola will open with effect from the ensuing session.

BIHAR ASSEMBLY MEETING ON JUNE 20

PATNA, June 10.

It is understood that the Bihar Assembly will meet on June 20 and not on June 13 as announced previously, because the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill has not yet emerged from the Select Committee.

The Select Committee met and could not come to any final decision. It will meet again on June 11 and 12 probably to make necessary changes in the draft.—United Press.

Mr. O. Malley, lately British Minister in Mexico, has arrived in London.

B. A. Examination Results

The following candidates have passed B. A. Examination held by Bombay University:—

First Class Honours

Nos. 62, 103, 106, 108, 117, 121, 123, 131, 132, 142, 148, 158, 164, 172, 174, 177, 179, 181, 184, 186, 194, 199, 204, 221, 540, 548, 551, 552, 558, 695, 698, 704, 705, 712, 720, 728, 735, 737, 754, 803, 1155, 1166, 1435, 1510, 1593.

Second Class Honours

Nos.—5 7 8 9 10 11 29 30 35
36 37 39 42 43 71 72 75 86
92 98 101 104 105 107 111 112
114 118 122 124 125 128 130 140
141 149 150 159 160 165 166 170
171 173 175 176 180 185 187 189 190
191 192 193 197 200 201 203 205
208 211 212 213 216 222 228 230
232 233 234 238 240 242 244
250 251 252 254 256 261 264
265 270 275 280 281 282 284
288 301 303 304 305 315 323
326 327 330 332 531 532 533 534
535 536 538 539 550 555 563
565 566 567 568 570 580 584 587
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629 631 633 636 645 649 650 651 653
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733 734 736 738 749 751 753 755
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785 789 790 792 794 796 799 801
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297 298 299 300 302 306 307 308
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351 352 353 356 358 359 860 361
362 363 364 365 366 373 374 375
378 380 382 384 387 389 390 391
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The Scholarships, Prizes and the Medals have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship To No. 62
The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship To No. 179
The James Taylor Prize (Divided between Nos. 221 & 802
The Bhau Daji Prize To No. 720
The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship To No. 1654
The Cobden Club Medal To No. 802
The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship To No. 208
The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship To No. 561
The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship in Arts To No. 58
The Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur Prize To No. 551
The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal To No. 737

HAIR-DRESSER ELECTED KENTON CARNIVAL QUEEN

Miss Pamela Wainwright, 17-year old hair-dresser who has been elected as Carnival Queen of Kenton (Middlesex), a suburb of London.

Millowners Raise Scare

Cawnpore To Be Abandoned As Industrial Centre: Alarmist Reports

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 11.

Some millowners of Cawnpore seem to be resorting to dubious propaganda and pious threats to defeat labour strike.

Rumours are afloat in certain circles in Cawnpore that some mill employers are thinking of closing down their mills and shifting to some native states. It is further rumoured that they have entered into correspondence with some state rulers and are stated to have received encouraging response.

It is suggested in certain quarters that there might be wholesale exodus of millowners from Cawnpore thus dealing fatal blow to industrial importance and development of Cawnpore.

On basis of this rumour, alarmist cry has been raised in procapitalist circles and Government are being warned against the disastrous consequences of such exodus. Enquiries, however, show that these rumours are very much exaggerated and ill-founded. The loss involved in moving mills to distant states will obviously be far greater than accepting modest recommendations of inquiry committee. Besides, it would be a bold state, which dares to invite these millowners leaving 50,000 workers to their fate. It will not only be a challenge to these workers but also to the Congress, which has pledged its support to them

RAILWAY BREACHES RESTORED

SECUNDERABAD, June 11.

The breaches between Parbhani and Manwath Road on the Nizam State Railway has been repaired and through communication was restored at 5-30 hours yesterday, and normal working resumed.—A.P.

Among the military appointments approved by the King is Colonel M. D. Gambierparry from the General Staff, War Office to be the Commander, Singapore Infantry Brigade, Tank with the temporary rank of Brigadier with effect from August.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 15, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1357
Parsi: Deh 10, 1307
Hightide: 12-06; 23-43
Lowtide: 5-07; 18-04
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at K.V.F.N. School premises.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

The Annual General Meeting of the above Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. at 145 Mody Street (first floor), Fort Bombay.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pt. Ramchandra Snatak will deliver a lecture on Veda at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

LIBERAL JEWISH UNION

Under the auspices of the Union a Young Israelite Day will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Parsi Statue, Bombay. The subject for discussion will be "Our Attitude towards Judaism."

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

The Annual General Meeting of the above League will be held to-day (Sunday) at the premises of the Fort Municipal Kanerese School, Cowasji Patel Street, at 2-30 p.m. D. M. Ram Rao will preside.

GIRGAUM ARYA SAMAJ

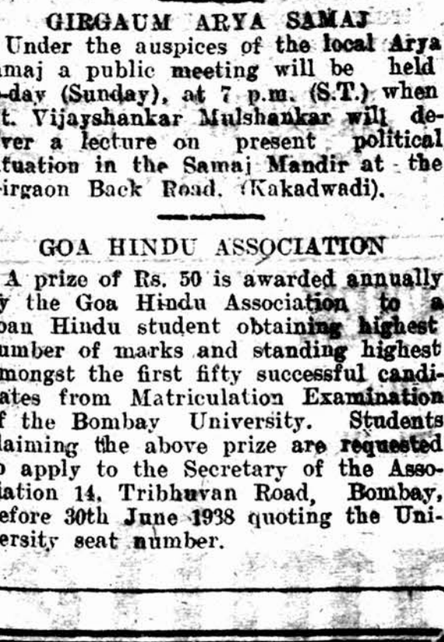
Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Pt. Vijayshankar Mulshankar will deliver a lecture on present political situation in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

A prize of Rs. 50 is awarded annually by the Goa Hindu Association to a Goan Hindu student obtaining highest number of marks and standing highest amongst the first fifty successful candidates from Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Students claiming the above prize are requested to apply to the Secretary of the Association 14, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay, before 30th June 1938 quoting the University seat number.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


Francis
O'Brien
His mind is made up; but her's is subject to change without notice!
"Women Are Like That"
A WARNER BROS. H
STANLEY LOGAN

Also "MARCH of TIME" and "THE DERBY 1938"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Last of the Mohicans" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Penitentiary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"For Valour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhruva" Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
METRO—"Broadway Melody of 1938"' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Hurricane" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
REGAL—"Women Are Like That" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"This'll make You Whistle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Prithvi-Putra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 10-6-1938 were as under:—
Number of cheques—90730
Amount of cheques—Rs. 11,34,56,150-2-6

"CINEMA GOERS' CONSTRUCTIVE SERIES"

Under the auspices of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, the "Cinema Goers' Constructive Series" will be opened to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the chambers of Tejoo Kaya Building, Chinch Bunder Road, when speeches on the scientific remodelling of the Indian Cinema industry will be delivered.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Death and after" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

GITA PRAVACHAN

Every Friday at 3 p.m. at 45 Modi Khana Street Fort Bombay in the building of Sheth Devkaran Nanjee Fort Sanskrit Shala Gita Pravachan will be conducted by Smt. Vellaben for ladies only.

ANJUMANE-TABLIGH-UL-ISLAM

Under the auspices of the Anjumane-Tablighul-Islam, Bombay, a public condolence meeting on the sudden death of Al-Haj Qasim Ali Jairazbhoy, who was the president of the said Anjuman, will be held at Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, opposite Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Shaikh Abdul Latif Saheb Motiwalla will preside.

FREE HINDI CLASSES

Prathamic class has been started in the premises of Sharada Sadan School, Tata Road, Opera House, Girgaon and is working on Wednesdays and Fridays in the evenings from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

The following classes for ladies are working regularly. Those who wish to learn are requested to join immediately

1. Prathamic class in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi on Mondays and Wednesdays in the evenings from 5 to 6 p.m.
2. Prathamic and Madhyama Classes in the Saraswat Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.
3. Prathamic and Madhyama Classes in the Anandashram, 1st. Floor, 14th Road, Khar.

'CHINA DAY

To-day's Programme

Public meetings: At Jinnah Hall Congress House, 6 p.m. (S.T.) At Saraswat Club Hall, Santa Cruz, 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Funds Collection: Congress volunteers of Santa Cruz will go round for collection of funds; donations will also be received at Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi Station Road.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union a meeting of the members will be held today (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the K. R. Cama Institute 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Sjt. M. R. Masani, the Vice-President of the Union will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

"CHINA DAY" IN BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the All India China Day will be observed in Bombay at a public meeting to be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master. Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Messrs. Motichand Kapadia, P. R. Lele Prof. D. R. Gharpure and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

MANGOES BANNED IN PANDHARPUR

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has prohibited the import and sale of mangoes and melons within the Municipal limits of Pandharpur during the Ashadhi Fair i.e. from June 28 to July 17, both days inclusive, as these fruits are a danger to the public health and a source of outbreak of cholera.

AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in view of "China Day" to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in Saraswat Club Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Sjt. M. R. Masani, will address the meeting.

Santa Cruz Congress volunteers will go round for collection of funds. The residents are also requested to send their mite to Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Station Road.

POSTAL NOTICES

With effect from the 4th June 1938, the Karachi Colombo service has operated as a temporary measure via Poona instead of via Bombay.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Japan per S.S. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for South Africa and all Mails for Laurenzo Marques per S. S. "Gujarat" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 11th and 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 12th inst. respectively.

First-Aid To Injured

DR. DARA R. HAKIM'S SERIES OF LECTURES BEGINS TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. "Jewish Centre" lectures in "First-Aid To The Injured" for males will be given by Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., L.C.P.S., M.B.B.S., F.R.M.S. (London) every Sunday, from 12th inst. from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School at Victoria Garden Road, Byculla.

The course consists of a series of 8 lectures fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning Poisoning etc.

CLASS ON HOME NURSING

A "Home Nursing" class for females will also be held by Dr. May Sampson from the same date in the above School's premises from 5 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) There will be a series of about 12 interesting lectures. No fees are charged.

Intending candidates are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Hon Secretary, Silver Mansion, Chinch Bunder Rod, Bombay No. 9 as early as possible.

RELIEF TO WORKING JOURNALISTS?

Premier Considering About Necessary Legislation?

BOMBAY, June 11.

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Journalists' Association of India, was held this evening, under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The Chairman informed the House that he met Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in connection with the sponsoring of the legislation to secure minimum amenities to Working Journalists, and the Prime Minister had assured him that he would go into the matter and see what could be done.

The meeting elected Mr. K. Natarajan as President, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. T. Prakasam as Vice-Presidents for the current year.

OFFICE BEARERS

The following office bearers and Executive Committee was also elected: Mr. S. A. Brelvi (Chairman), Mr. K. A. Chidambaram ("Bombay Chronicle"), Mr. K. D. Umrigar ("Times of India") Secretaries. Mr. A. S. Bharathan, (Associated Press and Reuters) Treasurer and B. H. Raw ("Times"), Mr. R. K. Prabhu (Chronicle). Mr. D. Thomas ("Times"), Mr. P. S. Gopalan (Associated Press and Reuters), Mr. K. P. Ramachandram (United Press) Mr. A. S. E. Ayyar ("Bombay Chronicle"), Mr. N. Harris ("Ajmal"), Mr. R. K. Tatnis ("Vividvritta"), Mr. J. B. Sahashabde ("Navakal") and J. J. Desai ("Bombay Samachar") members of the Executive Council.

CONGRATULATIONS

The Association passed a resolution congratulating the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India" in celebrating the Silver Jubilee and Centenary respectively.—A.P.

TRAVANCORE BANK GEN. MANAGER FOR ENGLAND

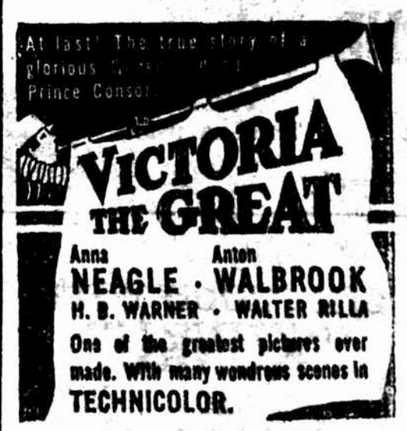
Reported Resignation Of Post

A local correspondent writes:—"Mr. F. K. Ramanujam, the General Manager, Travancore National and Quilon Bank Limited, sailed for England by Saturday's Mail Boat, for reasons of health.

It is understood, that he has resigned his post of General Manager of the Bank"

CAPITOL

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


VICTORIA THE GREAT
Anna NEAGLE · Anton WALBROOK
H. B. WARNER · WALTER RILLA
One of the greatest pictures ever made. With many wondrous scenes in TECHNICOLOR.

Also "THE DERBY 1938"

For our South Indian Patrons

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 10-30 a.m.

JAYAVANI CINETONE'S

DASHAVATHAR

Starring:—

KAMALA, SARADAMBAL, etc.

HINDMATA

Vincent Road, DADAR.

How England Conquered India?—See

"UMAJI NAIK"

The Great Historical Picture in Marathi!

KESHAVRAO DATE

in the Title Role!

A 'Royal' Release

Daily, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC

Cinema, Girgaum.

To-day & To-morrow Matinee AT 2-30 p.m.

FULL HOUSES GREET THE REVIVAL OF

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

The "ROYAL" Release in HINDI adapted from TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

MATINEE AT 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

KOHINOOR

DADAR

PRABHA'S ALL-KIDDIES FULL LENGTH PICTURE

DHRUVA

Now in its

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

Time as usual

6TH PROUD WEEK

"KUNKU"

AT

PLAZA

Time as usual

ARROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay police are on the look out for a minor Marwari girl, aged 13, who was kidnapped from her house in Fort yesterday evening. So far the police have not succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of the girl but they have arrested Prithisingh Nithalsing, a Marwari.

At about 5-30 p.m. yesterday, a party of six Marwaris, suddenly alighted from a taxi went up to the house, caught hold of the "wanted girl" and disappeared with her.

The father of the girl, a Marwari Shroff, immediately lodged a complaint with the police. The suspect was subsequently arrested.

The police in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the missing girl was betrothed to a certain young Marwari. The latter pressed the girl's father to perform the marriage ceremony. The father refused to perform the marriage this year. At this he got enraged and yesterday evening went to the house of the girl's father, accompanied by his father and others and is alleged to have kidnapped the girl.

The police also stated that a box containing gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,395 was removed from the house. The accused, according to the police, was one of those who raided the house.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody.

British Judge's Dilemma In Strange Trial

Pleading "Guilty" at the Central Criminal Court in mail week on an indictment charging him with the attempted murder of Norman David Ford, aged nine, by tying string around his neck at Epping Forest. Bernard Antony O'Sullivan, 40, described as a clerk, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

Detective-Inspector Brunsden said that O'Sullivan had been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in 1923 to 10 years' penal servitude for wounding with intent to murder. Subsequently he was sent to the mental hospital at Broadmoor.

Dr. Grierson, medical officer at Brixton Prison, said that the prisoner thought he had to murder young children, especially of parents not in a position to bring them up properly, as it would ensure their eternal salvation.

Mr. Justice Humphreys said the prisoner was an extremely dangerous person to be at large. He was sent to Broadmoor as a criminal lunatic and then to Banstead mental hospital, and the authorities thought fit to discharge him to the public. But he ought to be shut up in a lunatic asylum rather than in prison.

Dr. Grierson said he would not certify the prisoner as insane on the available evidence.

To O'Sullivan the Judge said:—"I do not want to treat you as I would a vicious criminal like an armed burglar, but there is only one place to which I can send you. I have no power to send you to a lunatic asylum. If, while in prison, it is found that you ought to be detained in some mental institution rather than in a place of mere punishment, the authorities have ample power to take necessary steps".

Pandurang Atmaram Parab Mohan, who escaped from the custody of the Bombay police on May 30, was arrested at Poona on June 9. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, today and directed to be remanded to police custody.

The police stated that the accused was arrested on suspicion on May 30, by a constable attached to the Bhoiwada police station. He carried a bag containing gold ornaments and clothes and could not satisfactorily explain his ownership of the contents. While being escorted to the police station, he gave a sudden jerk to the constable and took to his heels. The policeman chased the accused but the latter managed to escape. Since then he had been at large.

Twelve-years-old Ernest Hewitt, of Little Park-street, Coventry London, was bending over a wash basin at Cheylesmore School cleaning his hands when he felt a pain in his back.

He turned to see his friend of the same age with a long sheath-knife in his hand.

As Ernest was rushed to hospital the other boy collapsed.

Later he tearfully declared that he thought the knife that he had snatched from a sheath on Hewitt's belt was a rubber imitation knife and that the blade would buckle up when he used it.

Ernest is not in danger from his wound, but he is under observation in case the knife penetrated a lung.

Nine persons were arrested last night by Sub-Inspector Patankar, who raided under special powers Room No. 10 on the second floor of Sakhi Sett's Chawl in Stables Street.

Two packs of playing cards, cash including marked coins were seized.

The Presidency Magistrate, remanded them into custody till June 14.

In another raid by the Agripada police, eleven persons were arrested in a room. Marked coins, cash and other alleged instruments of gaming were found in the room.

Some were offered bail and some remanded into custody till June 18.

Death was due to shock and internal haemorrhage and fracture of the skull with laceration of lungs and liver due to his having been knocked down by a motor car, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest on Sankappa Poo Allappa.

The Coroner remarked that the deceased very unwisely ran across the path of the car when it was quite close to him.

MAYOR'S RUPEE FUND

Final Drive By Ladies

In a final drive for subscriptions to the Mayor of Bombay's Rupee Fund in aid of King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, four contingents of prominent Bombay ladies will drive round the City in placarded lorries on June 14th, 15th and 16th.

The lorries will stop at various centres and the ladies will offer lucky numbered receipts in return for subscriptions of Re. 1 and upwards.

The Rupee Fund closes on June 20th so that those who wish to subscribe have only a few days left.

The lucky numbers bearing prizes ranging from Rs. 5,000 downwards which have already been chosen by Lady Lumley, will be announced by His Excellency the Governor as soon as possible after June 20th.

THE BROADWAY

Kingsway-Khodadad Circle-Dadar

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.

A TAMIL TALKIE

"CHINTAMANI"

or

"BILVAMANGAL"

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER'S Unforgettable Story

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It springs to life as one of the truly inspired films destined for immortality.

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Musical Thriller

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DO NOT MISS THE SEASON'S GREATEST ATTRACTION

BOMBAY TALKIES' EXQUISITE SCREEN ROMANCE

NIRMALA

Starring— DEVIKA RANI & ASHOK KUMAR.

Now Running in the 9th WEEK.

Daily 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 2-30

ROXY TALKIES

Your Dealer Can Now Give You H. M. V. Records of "Nirmala's" Exquisite Song Hits.

Body Exhumed 2 Months After Death

27-Year-Old Widow Of Farm Labourer Arrested On Murder Charge

Following a three-months' investigation by Scotland Yard the 27-year-old widow of a Norfolk farm labourer, who died in January, was arrested and charged at a special court with murdering her husband by administering strychnine to him. She was remanded in custody.

Her arrest marked a further step in a drama which had gripped the whole countryside since the body of her husband was exhumed two months after his death.

Hatless, and wearing a black dress and white apron, Mrs. Rose Emma Sandford, of West Dereham, Norfolk, sat in the corner of an improvised court at Downham Market while two J.P.s—a man and a woman—heard the brief proceedings.

The magistrates had been summoned hastily, and the station sergeant had to fetch a Bible from his home for the police witness to be sworn.

When Supt. Dennis, of the Norfolk Constabulary, formally charged her with the murder of her husband, Lewis Arthur Sandford, 30, Mrs. Sandford replied, quietly, "I am innocent."

Opposite to her sat Chief-Insp. Bridger, of Scotland Yard, who has been in charge of the investigations.

Applying for a remand, Insp. Bridger stated:

"At 5-10 p. m. I interviewed Mrs. Sandford at the office of her solicitor. I took a short statement, which she signed.

"At 5-25 I said to her: "I have been investigating the death of your husband. As a result of my inquiries you will be arrested and charged that on January 4, at The Row, West Dereham, you murdered your husband, Lewis Arthur Sandford, by administering strychnine to him."

"She was cautioned. She made no reply. In answer to the charge she said, "I am innocent."

"On that evidence I respectfully ask your worships for a remand for eight days."

After the remand had been granted, Mrs. Gibb, one of the magistrates, asked Supt. Dennis:

"May I have a word with Mrs. Sandford—not about the case—about her little son?"

Supt. Dennis replied: "I think it would be inadvisable."

The proceedings lasted only ten minutes.

A quarter of an hour later Mrs. Sandford left by car, with two policemen and, a woman attendant, for Holloway Prison, London.

It was in January that Sandford died, and at the inquest a verdict was returned that he died from tetanus, the result of cutting a corn.

He was buried in the village churchyard at Pentney.

In March, however, Scotland Yard obtained an order for exhumation.

In his subsequent analysis, Dr. Roche Lynch, Home Office pathologist, alleged traces of strychnine in certain organs.

Mackintosh Over Head

Mrs. Sandford was arrested at a house in Swaffham, where she was employed with her sister.

Chief-Insp. Bridger went to Swaffham from Dowham Market by car and brought her back with him.

A mackintosh was thrown over her head to screen her from onlookers as she hurried into the police station escorted by officers.

Hundreds of people stood in the road outside the station, when, after the proceedings, she was driven away on the 85-mile journey to Holloway.

It is understood that over the week-end officers are interviewing members of the Sandford family.

GIRL FOUND DEAD IN STREET

Couple Charged With Manslaughter

Taking a short cut home from his work at 2.30 a.m. William Hurst, railway porter, of Cotton-street, Burnley, saw by the light of the street lamps the fully-clothed body of a girl lying in Back Rectory-road, Burnley.

As a sequel to the discovery, Margaret Ann Smith, 38, of Burnley, and Walter Connor, 40, weaver, of Colne, were later charged at Burnley with the manslaughter of Ivy Lenton, 25, weaver, of Collingwood-street, Colne.

Smith was also charged with unlawfully using an instrument to procure a miscarriage, and Connor with procuring Smith to use an instrument.

It was stated that Smith was a married woman living apart from her husband.

The man and woman were remanded for eight days. Connor was allowed bail of £100, but an application on behalf of Smith was refused.

The chief constable, Mr. A. E. Edwards, stated that the body was found lying in a natural position, and there was no indication from the state of the body or clothing, or the immediate surroundings, that a struggle had taken place there.

A post-mortem examination revealed that the girl was an expectant mother.

When he interviewed Connor, Mr. Edwards went on, the man replied: "Was she in the street? I know nothing about that. I left her in the house. I know her. She is Ivy Lenton. I don't know the number, but she lives on the opposite side of the street from me, at Colne."

Connor, it was stated, took the police to the house of Grosvenor-street. It was pointed out to Smith that the last time Ivy Lenton was seen alive she was entering the house.

Smith replied that she did not touch the woman. "She left at 11 o'clock with the man. I was only talking to her for her own good," she declared.

The pair were remanded, as stated.

A poignant story was told by the dead girl's widowed mother, Mrs. Alice Lenton, at the inquest, which was adjourned for a month to permit of the examination of certain organs which had been removed by Dr. Arnold Renshaw, the pathologist.

Mrs. Lenton explained that it was usual for the next door neighbour to knock on the wall in the morning for Ivy to get up to go to her work at the mill.

Mother's Discovery

At half past six on the morning of the discovery, she heard the knocking and shouted, "Ivy, Ivy, Mrs. Green is knocking. You must be a sleepy girl this morning."

There was no reply, and on going into the room she found that the bed had not been slept in and that none of her friends had seen her daughter since the previous night.

The coroner, Mr. H. Ogden: Did she ever tell you she was pregnant?—No, I only wish she had done. I wish she had confided in me.

Coroner: Were you aware she was keeping company with anyone?—No, she was not.

Ivy Lenton was the youngest of six surviving children. Her father, who died 11 years ago, was an employee of the Colne Corporation Cleansing Department. Ivy worked as a silk weaver at Edwards-street mill, Nelson, and at one time was a member of the Holy Trinity Church choir.

"HELEN OF TROY ECHO"

Husband's Decree Nisi Is Made Absolute

In the Divorce Court Mr. Justice Langton made absolute 116 decrees nisi in matrimonial causes.

They included the decree nisi granted in November, 1937, to Mr. John Dover Place, of Milton-road, Cambridge, against his wife, Mrs. Gwendoline Elsie Place.

Dr. Charles Frederick Searle was the co-respondent in the suit which followed the "Helen of Troy" wife enticement action heard in 1932.

Mr. Place, a grocer, claimed damages in the case against Dr Searle. After a re-trial he was awarded £500.

Later Dr. Searle and Mrs. Place went to Kenya and Mrs. Place changed her name to Searle by deed poll.

Another decree made absolute was that of Lady C. E Hussey

MAN WHO STOLE A 100FT. CHIMNEY

Thought It An Easy Way Of Making Money

Arthur Joseph Sayers, 25, a general dealer, in Canning Town, admitted at Romford (Essex) Petty Session in mail week having demolished a 100ft. chimney stack at Upminster brickfields and selling the bricks for £30, despite the fact that he held no title to the property or permission from the owner, Major Champion Branfill.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on three charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

The evidence showed that defendant said to a detective:—"I thought it was an easy way of making money." He admitted visiting the brickfields on several occasions and taking iron away. No one seemed to take any notice of him, and he finally decided to pull down the stack.

Sayers pleaded that the chimney stack was in a terrible condition, and if he had not taken it down it would have fallen down.

Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Minister for Public Works, Sind, has left for Shikarpur to inspect the flood situation there.

YESTERDAY ..... TODAY ..... TO-MORROW

WEST END

AT THE

★ A QUAKING EARTH

and a

★ SHAKING HEAVEN

Witnessed Man's First Bid to be Master of His Destiny!

★ A GATE-CRASHING

Audience sat in Mute awe..... At the mighty battle Between God and Man!

"PRITHVI-PUTRA"

A JAYANT DESAI production

Starring:

MADHURI, E. BILLIMORIA, MAZHAR KHAN, KALYANI, KANTILAL, WAHIDAN, RAM APTE, GHORI KHATOON

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

To-day & To-morrow (Hol.)

2-30 p.m.

WEST END TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Around Theatre & Film Land

A scene from Film Corporation's "Asha" featuring Kamlesh Kumari.

Leela Chitnis and Sadiq Ali in "Jailor" Minerva's forthcoming release.

LEAGUERS VISIT FILM STUDIO

Maulana Shaukat Ali Wants Islamic History On Screen

The proprietors of Film City entertained a number of prominent visitors on Sunday evening when members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Muslim League paid a visit to the studio.

Among the party were the Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq Prime Minister of Bengal, the Hon'ble Sir Nazimuddin, Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daulatana, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Syed Abdur Rauf Shah, M.L.A., of C. P., Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Abdulla Haroon of Karachi and Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, M.L.A.

After going round the studios and the various departments of Film City, the guests were treated to light refreshments by their hosts, Messrs. Fazalbhoys.

The guests were then filmed and short speeches of congratulation and good wishes for the success of the three pictures which General Films Ltd., now have under production were recorded.

The speakers, including Maulana Shaukat Ali, emphasized the importance of the film industry in India's national economy and hoped that the example set by the proprietors of Film City would be followed by other Muslim capitalists and industrialists. The great culture and history of Muslim India should, they said, be preserved for posterity by means of the film.

JACK HULBERT IN HIS BEST FORM

"Paradise For Two" Coming Next Week To New Empire

"Paradise for Two", starring the inimitable Jack Hulbert, one of the brightest and snappiest musicals ever produced in England, will be seen at New Empire next week.

Hulbert, it is claimed, has never been in better form. He is immense, giving a great personality, display, timing every gag to a nicety, and dancing as never before. Opposite him is Patricia Ellis, one of Hollywood's brightest stars. And in support there is Arthur Riscoe, one of the most successful and popular comedians on the London stage, giving a performance that stamps him as a screen acquisition of star calibre.

Spirit Of Sport IMMORTALIZED IN Olympic Film

(From A Special Correspondent)

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The great two-nights film of the Berlin Olympic Games by Leni Riefenstahl, entitled "Olympia, Festival of Nations, Festival of Beauty", was shown in Berlin for the first time in Hitler's presence, on the occasion of his birthday on April 20th.

This film, or to be more accurate, these films, for they occupy two evenings form an artistic achievement of the first order. As Frau Riefenstahl prepared for her film before the beginning of the Olympia in Berlin, she said: "It is above all necessary that this film should not become a prolongation of the "Weekly Show". It must be a work of art, but at the same time an accurate representation of actual facts, and stand before the eyes of all sportmen as being true to life."

FULFILLED HER PROMISE

Frau Riefenstahl's aim was high. No one who sees the Olympia film will doubt that Frau Riefenstahl has redeemed her own pledge and fulfilled her task beyond all expectation. The film is more than a prolonged "weekly show" It has recorded the incidents and enriched their content in the light of the idea which inspired it. Thus it has become a glorious song of Youth and a peaceful contest of the Peoples.

One is already aware, after the first few pictures, that from the artistic point of view, new ground is being broken. The building and statues of Greece have been photographed times without number. In Professor Walter Hege, Germany itself has a photographer whose pictures of the Acropolis and the classic home of Olympia are recognised as masterpieces; inspite of this, however the Schnitt and travelling film cameras exhibit the Grecian plastics in an entirely new light. The immortal figures of Achilles, Paris. Alexander the Great and Aphrodite, although photographed just as they are, appear to be alive and it seems to be a sheer accident that the camera shows them in a sigle pose. Out of the concentrated strength and easy grace of the Disc Thrower of Myron, appears the figure of his modern counterpart—an artistic possibility known only to the film—the transition to present time is there.

SYMBOLISM AND REALISM

The kindling of the Olympic Fire, and the running Torch Bearer in their symbolical simplicity are worthy successors of their Grecian prototype in the lonely valeys of Hellas. Again in very singular trick photos, one follows the succession of torch bearers through the different countries right up to the Olympia Stadium in Berlin; here the eager expectancy of the assembled spectators is conveyed by a single aerial film.

In this film symbolism and realism are harmonised, and this is perhaps its highest achievement. One is not conscious of a hiatus anywhere. The hyper-individualised antique model and the strongly developed individual personality of the modern combatant receive impartial attention, and are shown as separate types in harmonious relation with each other. The camera gives every detail of the competitor's experience: the way he gathers his strength his tactical manoeuvres: his technique his manners: and what is very important indeed, the way he reacts to victory or defeat.

In between, the camera swings to the public and reproduces in striking and often exciting pictures, the spontaneous reaction to be observed in the faces and attitude of spectators coming from different parts of the world, and not the least on the face of the Patron himself, the most interested of them all.

SPIRIT OF SPORT IMMORTALIZED

Sportsmen, from all over the world, even such as do not find their particular sport or the classes in which they were especially interested, here depicted, cannot but be grateful to the producer because she makes him the significance of the competitive element in sport, quite clear, even to outsiders. No language, however, eloquent, could convey the energy and the joy in these contests as does this film which harly requires the explanatory radio reports which accompany it. It is a genuine film up to the last detail, dependent entirely upon its optics. Then again the absolutely beautiful pictures of the gymnasts of both sexes, and the artistic high diving in the swimming contests, were the tenseness of struggle has been discarded in favour of the rhythmic beauty of a perfect physique.

Such a film cannot be produced without intensive technical skill The Olympia Work Film, which was shown last summer at the Paris Exhibition, gave some idea, but the technique was distinctly inferior. The camera had certainly been busy—also in close-ups, but as in play films, it is seldom occurred to the spectator to question how it was possible for it to have been there! The harmonising of art and technique—of which we have heard so much from the very first—here celebrates its ideal triumph. We do not hesitate to proclaim the Olympia Film, produced by a woman, as a great work of art. nd a milestone in filming achievement.

A SCREEN "VETERAN" AT 21

40 Films In Five Years

Leading roles, in forty pictures before the age of twenty one. Such is the remarkable record of Patricia Ellis, the beautiful, blonde Hollywood star who plays opposite Jack Hulbert in "Paradise For Two."

Patricia still only in her twenty-first year, was something of an infant prodigy and made her first stage appearance at the age of thirteen in a Christmas play. While still in her early 'teens she went to Hollywood, and played minor roles in several pictures before she was "spotted" and cast opposite James Cagney in "Picture Snatcher." That was before she had reached her seventeenth birthday.

Despite her early start Patricia has not made the progress she had hoped, a fact which was troubling her when she arrived in England to make "Paradise For Two." Usually the cry is that Britain neglects its stars and Hollywood develops them. If Patricia scores the success the studio anticipate in the Hulbert picture then the boot will be on the other foot.

"Last Of The Mohicans" At Broadway

A picture of the early American Indian and the early American pioneer is offered in "The Last Of The Mohicans", Reliance Pictures' film of the immortal James Fennimore Cooper classic which is the week's revival at The Broadway, Kingsway, Dadar.

About Studios And Stars

DEANNA MEETS DANIELLE

Just as one D. D. to another—D. D. in this case stands both for Deanna Durbin and Danielle Darrieux, two of the brightest stars in the firmament of Universal Studios.

The first thing that Deanna did when she returned from her vacation trip to New York City was to rush to Universal Studios to meet Danielle Darrieux, now making her American screen debut in "The Rage of Paris" with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

The famous pair was introduced by Henry Foster, who directed Deanna in "Three Smart Girls" and "100 Men and a Girl," and who is now directing La Darrieux.

Danielle invited Deanna to visit her in Paris

"And I'll do it, too, if I finish 'That Certain Age,' my next picture, during the summer vacation," promised Deanna.

DEANNA'S MILLIONTH FAN LETTER

Deanna Durbin has received her millionth piece of fan mail.

From Garelle Bo Day, 12-year-old Indiana school girl, the letter has the added distinction of being one of the most unique ever sent to Universal's 15-year-old singer. The words are formed with letters and words clipped from newspapers and pasted to a sheet of paper. A photo-mailer served as envelope.

"It's one of the grandest letters I've ever received," Deanna said, when the epistle was handed to her by Charlotte Taylor, Deanna's secretary. "I'm going to keep it in a special book. It must have taken Garelle a long time to find the letters and words she used."

Since release of her most recent picture, "Mad About Music," Deanna has had to increase the staff to handle her fan mail which now arrives at the rate of about 20,000 pieces weekly. They come from all section of the world.

A striking dress worn by Gail Patrick, Paramount starlet.

Madhuri as she appears in "Prithvi Putra" (West End).

He Won't Forget This Scene

How Robert Young Won Stardom In Hollywood

By Brian Young

A connecting scene, added to his first picture after its completion, was responsible for Robert Young's present screen prestige, according to Young, himself.

The picture was "The Sin of Madelon Claudet," and the scene was Young's most dramatic one.

"I had just finished a season with the Moroni Olsen players," said the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actor. "I was trying desperately to get some picture work or another stage job. I wasn't getting anywhere, so I accepted a bank-clerk position."

"Three days later, a friend told me that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was making a picture entitled 'Lullaby,' starring Helen Hayes. The executives wanted a newcomer to do the role of the son, and were looking for a new face. My friend said I was the type wanted and I could do the part."

THE SCREEN TEST.

Young left his job, hurried to his agent, and asked if he could get the role. Together, they went to the M-G-M studios and achieved a test. The screen test was successful, and Young was cast in the role.

"Miss Hayes was most gracious," Young reminisced. "My part wasn't much, but she kept telling me that I was doing well. She said she understood that this was my first screen role and wished me luck. I finished the role in nine days."

The picture was "previewed" under the title, "Lullaby." Something was missing. One necessary scene, a more dramatic recognition of mother and son, Miss Hayes and Young, could easily have replaced the one then in the picture.

A new scene was written and acted.

When studio executive looked at it, they were amazed to find that Young, the newcomer, did an expert dramatic piece of acting. This scene was the one needed.

RE-TITLED.

Charles MacArthur, Miss Hayes' husband, who had written the screen play, suggested that since Young had done so well in one scene, he thought it would be a good idea to enlarge the part and make a leading role of it. In that way, they could insure themselves with a new leading man discovery. He argued that it would benefit the picture and won his point.

New scenes were written, with Young in every one. Finally, the picture re-titled "The Sin of Madelon Claudet." was released.

"It was an immediate success," and Young was smiling, as he related the story. "The papers said that I was successful, too. I couldn't thank Miss Hayes and Mr. MacArthur enough.

"The picture won the Academy Award for Miss Hayes for her brilliant performance. Naturally, her reward benefited everyone associated with the picture.

"Many parts followed for me and I found myself in motion pictures. That one added scene was responsible.

"Without it, my part wouldn't have been enlarged, and without the enlarged part, I wouldn't have received the opportunity"

MYRNA LOY TAKES TENNIS SERIOUSLY

Myrna Loy may realize her youthful ambition, that of being a tennis star.

As a child Miss Loy had longed to be in a class with May Bundy, who was the ranking tennis star of that day. But on the Montana ranch, where Miss Loy was born and raised, tennis was a lost sport. Pitching horse shoes and equestrian sports were more in order, and the star never had the chance to realize her ambitions.

It was revealed recently that Miss Loy had engaged a leading tennis instructor and is spending three hours practising daily.

So, perhaps, after all Miss Loy may still get into the professional class.

4 MEN: 3 MICE: 2 FLAGS: 45 FATHERS!

By all odds, Movietone City should be the favourite film community of numerologists and all those professing a fascination in numbers. For from the House of Zenuck within recent years has come an impressive batch of pictures incorporating numbers in their titles—most of them, in fact, leading right off with figures. For example:

Thirty-six Hours To Kill; Fifty Roads To Town; 45 Fathers; 15 Maiden Lane; One In A Million; Thanks A Million; Half Angle and Under Two Flags. Nor is the procession slackening its pace. Future productions include the Loretta Young—Richard Greene drama, Four Men And A Prayer, the Dionne Quintuplet biography, Five Of A Kind, the Loretta Young—Joel McCrea Marjorie Weaver opus, Three Blind Mice, and the Warner Baxter futurity, I'd Give a Million. Well, that makes 12 title bearing numbers, out of Movietone City's last 120 or so. That strikes an average of 10 per cent, does it not? Meanwhile, our statistical division, armed with slide-rule and adding machine, reports that our 17,000 picture titles since the birth of the cinema only 300-odd have borne figures—per cent of less than two—which goes to establish further our claim that people who believe in lucky number should follow the march of events and productions at 20th Century-Fox's vast metropolis in Beverly Hills.

Simone Simon, sparkling importation last seen in Love And Hisses, has returned to her duties on the lot of 'Josette" after a brief skimish with influenza.

Alice Faye, recently ill of the flue, is back at work on Alexander's Ragtime Band, but taking it as easy as possible. She had a bad case, and you know what the flue does to you.

Come to think of it, the Ides of March were none to kind to the stars in "In Old Chicago," who are now re-assembled in the foremen-tioned Alexander's Ragtime Band. Besides Alice Faye, the sick list includes Tyrone Power, who contracted a bad throat, and Don Ameche, who came down with a cold so heavy that it kept him away from both film and radio studios for over a week.

A couple of flue germs aparantly found their way into the neighbouring sound stage where Kidnapped is being filmed, for both Director Alfred Werker and Arleen Whalen had to take time out for rest against la grippe.

CAR AUTOGRAPHED BY CLARK GABLE

Clark Gable had gone to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios to discuss his next picture, TOO HOT TO HANDLE, with its producer, Lawrence Weingarten.

Weingarten was not in and Gable decided to wait in the sunshine in front of the office.

The most convenient seat was the running board of a small roadster. He was sitting there for five minutes when an excited girl ran up to him.

"Oh—Oh, Mr. Gable!' the girl exclaimed, "that's my car you'r sitting on! Will you autograph it?"

Gable obliged the happy miss.

Build Up Moral Courage

Discard Blind Worship Of Individual Personalities

Nariman's Exhortation At Students' Conference: Radical Changes In Educational System Advocated

PALGHAT, June 11.

The following is a Summary of the speech delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman as President of the Kerala Provincial Students' Conference which opened at Palghat to-day.

Out of the numerous conferences held all over the country by various organisations and parties, at this particular juncture, he attached particular importance to the Students' Conferences .

As in other countries in the West, students and youths in India at this critical stage in her history had to play a great and important part and fulfil a noble mission. New India will be as the youth of to-day will make her.

The modern political and economic history of the world was nothing else but a chronicle of events of youth and student activities and movements in different countries; whether in Eastern Countries like China or Japan, Turkey or Egypt, not to speak of Russia, the youth is the maker of modern Asia; as in the West, it is the juvenile spirit that is pulsating and electrifying the Continent

If Hitler had not concentrated on the youth of Germany after the paralysed Germany of post-war. Germany to-day would perhaps still be lingering as a minor and insignificant country as the result of terrible disasters, but the remarkable physical development and mental equipment imparted to German youths, is responsible for the renaissance and revival in an incredibly short time.

The Indian youth is capable of similar glorious achievements and is mentally and physically fit to be the makers and moulders of his country's destiny, as from personal experience, having come in contact with the youth of almost all Provinces, he could boldly and confidently assert that the Indian youth is in no way inferior, mentally, physically or intellectually to the youth of any other Country either in the East or West. It is very necessary to get rid of inferiority complex.

Very often a belief is deliberately created in the minds of the Indian student and youth that in many respects, he does not rise to the full heights of Western youth, that he is not adventurous and courageous enough, that he is diffident and halting, that even he is wanting in patriotism and nationalism; all these imaginary defects are supposed to be inborn or due to peculiar climatic conditions.

For decades past, the Indian youth's mental and intellectual growth and development has been stunted and dwarfed under a pernicious system of education, deliberately devised for the safety of British Imperialism. Military training and right to bear Arms that contribute to make a martial manhood is denied to him for ever. The aims and objects of Educational system for years past has been to turn out money-making machines and insipid loyalist citizens, the vision and mission of life as placed before him is selfish and narrow; an impression and belief is created in his mind from early tender age that if he successfully passes his examinations and is lucky enough to secure a comfortable 'job' and is able to a mass fortune and live comfortably and luxuriously with his family, his mission of life is fulfilled and he need not worry as to what happens to his country or rest of his country-men even his neighbour or co-citizen so long as he himself is safely and comfortably situated.

Hence the slogan that the student should keep miles away from politics, which only means that he should participate in all loyalist functions and activities alone, but keep away from patriotic and nationalist movements.

It must be recognised in all educational institutions all over the country, that character-building is more important than mere academical attainments and physical culture is as essential as intellectual or literary pursuits.

The first essential reform that must be introduced is the teaching of History both Indian and Foreign, all these must be re-written from entirely different angle. The old legends and fib like the Black Hole of Calcutta and supposed forgery of Nandcomer must be effaced from Indian History.

The gigantic fraud of Clive and Warren Hastings pale into insignificance before the lapse of the Brahmin. They are not mere stories for the school-children but they are intended to create an impression on tender impressionable Indian minds about the supposed treachery and dishonesty of Indian Character, thus creating a belief from an early age of the un-reliability of Indian Character and the indispensability of foreign protection and guidance.

The only events worth noting and learning in the History of England is the execution of King Charles and trial of King James, facts to be remembered by the arrogant rulers of all times and Fascist leaders, particularly of to-day, that the voice of the people and the force of Democracy is always powerful and strong enough to destroy in the end both powerful monarchs and tyrannical Fascism. Impeachment of Warren Hastings and indictment of Clive should also be carefully studied. Ancient Histories of all other Countries in the world such as Greece, Rome and the Saxons and Britons are taught to Indian students but not the ancient History of India as if India had no history at all.

Whereas the most modern discoveries and explorations particularly of Mohenjodaro has conclusively proved that India was the birth place of human civilisation and modern countries including England was barbarous, when India was far advanced and had progressed and that Indian civilisation penetrated into the West and transformed Western Barbarians into semi-civilised race.

In the Indian public life to-day, the ugly head of Fascism and self-aggrandisement, exploiting the noble sentiments of patriotism and nationalism for personal ends are also noticeable. Hence the task before the Indian students and generally before the youths is to resist at all costs these disastrous in-roads, to fight for the political and economic freedom of the land, to fight autocracy regardless of its colour and to restore and revive her ancient glory, greatness and civilisation and above all to purify the public life of the Country by purging it of all immoral and mischievous tendencies and activities, no matter from whatever quarters it emanates, no matter at what costs, that is your glorious and inspiring mission, it matters not whether you pass or fail in your wretched examination.

Above all cultivate moral courage, have the boldness to utter truth, not only to utter but to live truth, do not abdicate your judgment and be blind worshippers of any personality or individual, no matter howsoever high or exalted; that is a sign of moral cowardice and often of selfish hypocrisy. Even if yourself is effaced and your prospects marred, still your good deeds and ideas will survive.

As a first step towards character-building, students must at an early stage develope a habit and aptitude for disinterested public service and I would suggest and appeal to the students of this Province to begin the systematic organised work for a 'literacy campaign.'

Batches of students must be organised and different areas and groups of villages must be assigned to them and the task of imparting at least literacy to the people of that area be entrusted to particular batch. Thus if large areas could be covered, the curse of ignorance and illiteracy may be removed in course of time. I hope as a result of this deliberation some constructive activities will be soon started in the right direction. May God help you to fulfil larger and nobler mission and your high ambitions and aspirations be achieved.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

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The only public Homoeopathic College with attached Hospital of 85 Beds, aided by Calcutta Corporation. Inspected and highly appreciated by H. E. Sir Robert N. Reid (as the then Executive Councillor, Bengal), Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas, Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., Major-General D. P. Goil, Late Surgeon-General of Bengal, Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury, Ex-Mayor of Calcutta and other distinguished personalities and high officials. Ample facility for Bedside training. Special wards for children and Maternity. "Non-Matriculates are not admitted. Special arrangements for Lady students." For Prospectus and application forms apply to the Supdt. with five pice stamp. 58th Session commences from 20th June, 1938.

Barid Baran Mukerji, L.M.S. (Cal.), F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Secy.
G. N. Sinha, M.D. (Kansas City Univ), Supdt.

DARING DACOITY IN BURMAN VILLAGE

RANGOON, (By Air Mail)

To be tied with ropes while asleep and then struck with the flat ends of dahs was the painful experience of a Burmese cultivator of Targyo village in Upper Burma, when seven armed dacoits entered his house by the back door at mid-night, according to a report received in Rangoon.

Three other persons met with similar fate. One of the dacoits, who had a double-barrelled gun fired a shot with a view to intimidating the inmates of the house. The dacoits after securing the owner's keys ransacked the house, opened boxes, smashed earthen jars and obtained jewellery and cash to the value of Rs. 1,200.

The dacoits then left taking the cultivator as hostage, but released him some distance away from the house.—A.P.

PUNJAB MAIL DISASTER

Joint Enquiry Proceedings

MADHUPUR, June 10.

A Joint Enquiry into the 5-Up Punjab Mail disaster, was held at Madhupur yesterday, wherein the Senior Government Inspector, Divisional Superintendent and Medical officers attached to the Crime Branch of Asansol Police, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, and some Executive Officers of Dumka, took part.

The Committee examined the fireman and guards, as well as other railwaymen attached to the ill-fated train.

The findings of the Committee are not known as yet, but it appears that the Committee is inclined to take it as a case of sabotage.

The double line working between Madhupur and Jasidih, which was suspended following the accident, was resumed yesterday at 6 p. m. Two derailed bogies have been removed and brought down to Madhupur. The remaining bogies are still lying in the embankment, with the engine stuck up heavily in the earth.

The crane work commenced today. The mail van is being guarded by the military day and night.

Three hundred and odd mail bags and loose letters, etc., which were collected so far, were put in seven bags and sent to the Howrah Royal Mail Service Department for sorting. There are still several letters under the debris, recoveries of which will only be possible when the van is thoroughly dismantled.

Mr. Cunningham, Assistant Postmaster-General of Bihar, is still staying at the place of occurrence.

The Railway Medical Officers of Madhupur and Asansol have won the gratitude of every passenger of the ill-fated train by rendering them First Aid within an hour after the accident. Not a single passenger could complain of the loss of any of his (or her) belonging.—United Press.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 6.

Shri B. S. Deshpande, the General Secretary of the Rajasthan Spinners' Association performed the opening ceremony last night of the "Cottage Industry Department in the Rajasthan Prem Vidyalaya of Ajmer run by the Harijan Sewak Samiti. Prominent of those present at the function W. Sri H. B. Upadhyaya, President of the P. C. C., Sri R. S. Dhotre, General Secretary of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh, Wardha and Sri Laduramji Joshi, the beloved publicworker of Sikar and Sri Vishwambhar Nath Bhargava, B.A.LL.B., the Secretary of the Ajmer T.C.C.

Sri Deshpande, Haribhau Upadhyay and Laduramji in their speeches dwelt upon the fact that Cottage Industry was the real boon to the suffering masses and progress in this direction was highly commendable.

Charges Framed Against Editor & Asso. Editor Of "Star"

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Charges were framed to-day against Mr. Khalil-ud-Din Siddiqi and Mr. Moin-ud-Din Abbasi, mentioned as Editor and Associate Editor respectively of the local Muslim daily paper, "Star," under Section 253-A for writing an article entitled "Soul Force" in that paper during the last communal riots here and which was alleged to create hatred between different communities and subjects of His Majesty.

It may be recalled here that the case was started under the instructions of the Government of the United Provinces.

The accused have filed to-day written statements.—United Press.

MILK ADULTERATION UNABATED YET

But Percentage Of Faking Is Lower Now—From 10 p. c. Minimum To 31 p. c. Maximum!

The list of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 4th June 1938, is as under:

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court:—

(1) Mr. Vasudeo Bhayya, hawking milk at Bora Bazar Street, were convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 30-5-38, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent extraneous water.

(2) Mr. Abdul Karim, Vendor in the Milk shop at No. 301, Abdul Rehman Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 2-6-38, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

(3) Mr. Ramsahai Ramanand, hawking milk at Masjid Station, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 2-6-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

(4) Mr. Himatlal Maganlal, owner of the milk shop at No. 49, 1st Carpenter Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 60/ on 3-6-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 23.5 per cent extraneous water.

(5) Mr. Badriprasad Makanlal owner of the Sweetmeat shop at Chandawadi Building, Khetwady Main Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 24 on 3-6-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.9 per cent extraneous water.

(6) Mr. Ramlal Durgaprasad, Vendor in the Sweetmeat shop at No. 184, Kika Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 3-6-38 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 23.3 per cent extraneous water.

(7) Mr. Jokhan Bhagwati, owner of the Sweetmeat shop at No. 55, Fanaswadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 22 on 3-6-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.7 per cent extraneous water.

(8) Mr. Chamniram Danaji, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 44, Dhanji Street, was convicted and fined, Rs. 20 on 3-6-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

(9) Mr. Rupan Ramadhin, Joint owner of the milk shop at No. 26, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 31-5-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 21.1 per cent extraneous water.

AT MAZAGAON COURT.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazagaon, Police Court:—

(10) Mr. Achalbar Raghubir, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 12, Peerkhan 4th Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 10 on 30-5-38, or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment, for selling milk with Boric Acid as a preservative.

(11) Mr. Ramdeo Kamlesar, owner of the milk shop at No. 10, Curry Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 31-5-38, or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water.

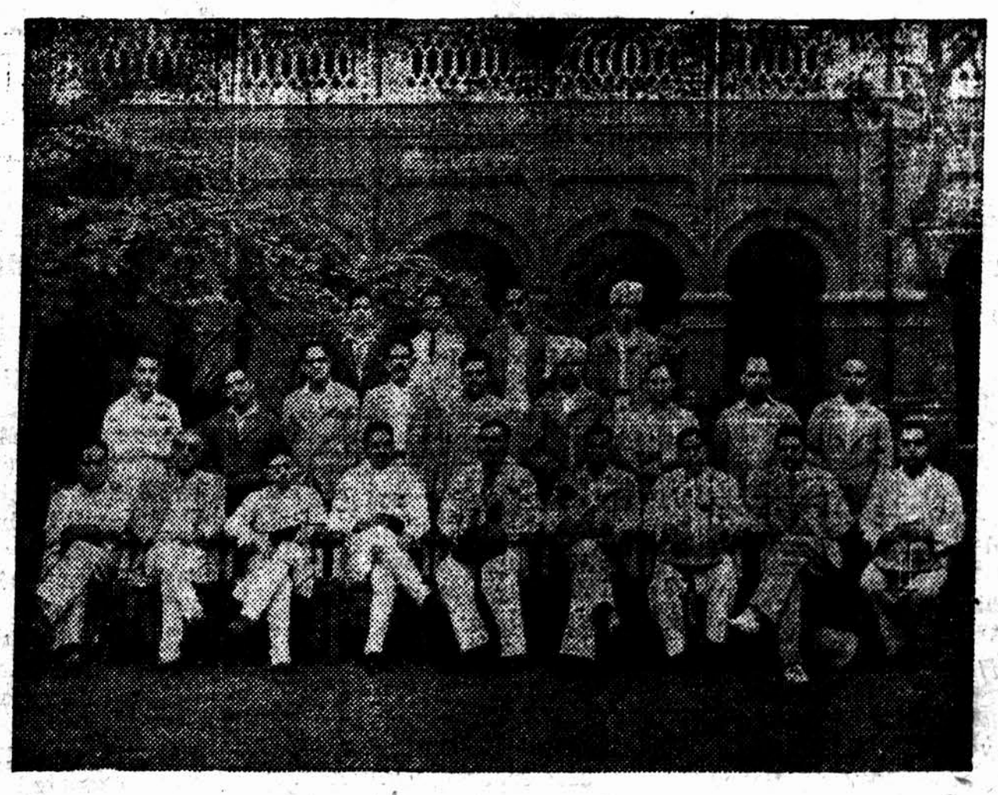
(12) Mr. Gajrajsing Rajnarayansing, Joint owner of the milk shop at Maharaj Building, Dadar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 31-5-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

(13) Mr. Naharsing Ramprasadsing, Joint owner of the milk shop at Maharaj Building, Dadar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 15 on 31-5-38 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water.

(14) Mr. Laxminarayan Sukhanandan, hawking milk at Parsi Colony Dadar, was convicted and fined Rs. 25/ on 31-5-38 or in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 12.2 per cent extraneous water.

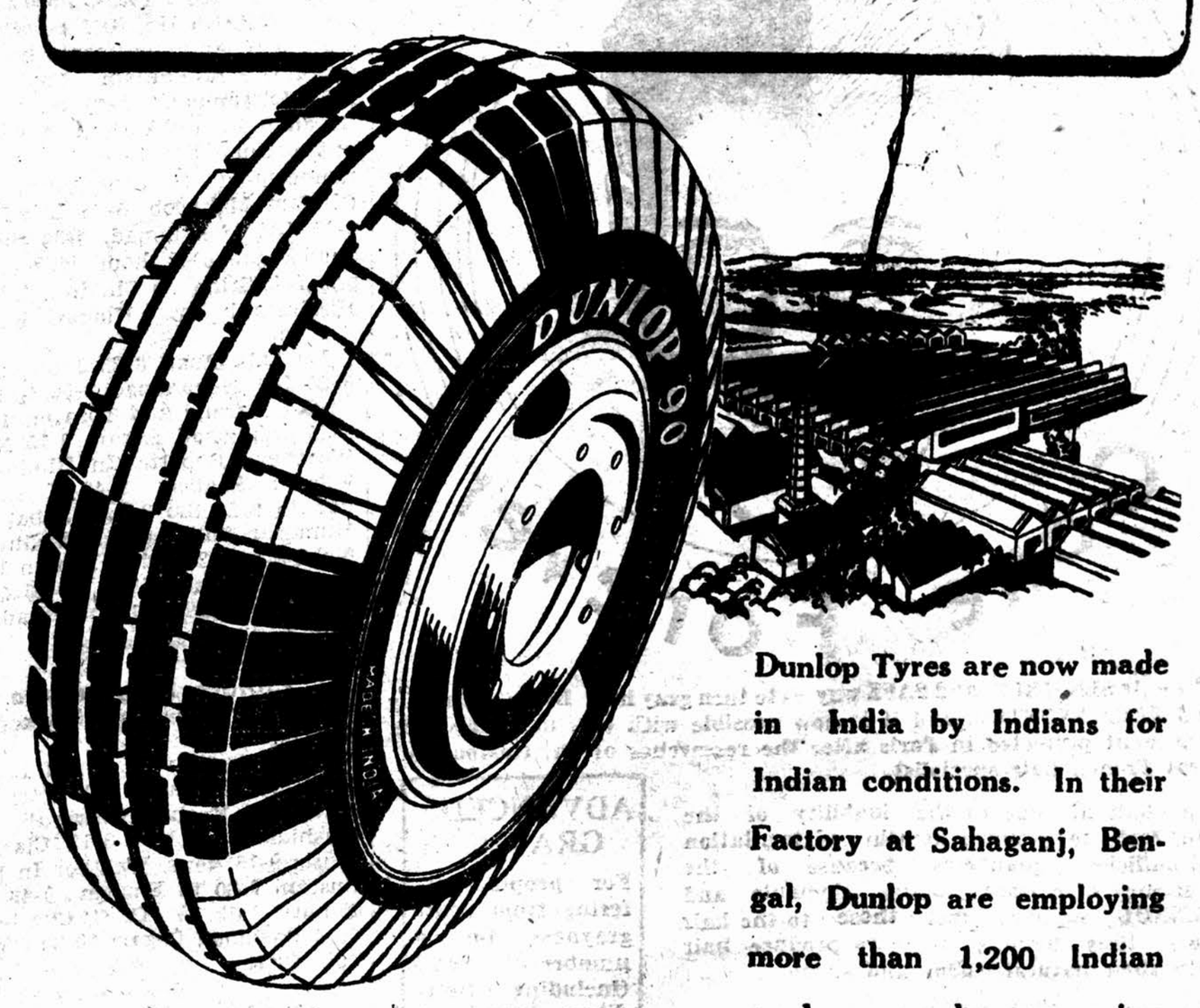
(15) Mr. Shree Musai, importer of milk at Bhandarkar Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 31-5-38 or in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 15.5 per cent extraneous water.

In addition to the eight million Francs already voted for the reception of the King and Queen in Paris and French Chamber today voted unanimously a further 24 million francs.



Mr. Ashar, Manager of Bharat Insurance Co.'s Bombay Branch recently paid a visit to the head office of the Company. Photo shows him in the centre of the front row, with Mr. Khosla, General Manager, to his left and Mr. Jain, Director, to his right.

MADE IN INDIA



Dunlop Tyres are now made in India by Indians for Indian conditions. In their Factory at Sahaganj, Bengal, Dunlop are employing more than 1,200 Indian workers and consuming many lakhs worth of Indian raw materials.

DUNLOP

R.H.S. GIANT TYRES

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc|s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc|s for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

11-30 a.m. J. L. Ranade Light Music, 11-55 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 12-0 noon Nisar Husain of Baroda, 12-30 p.m. For Childfen (Marathi), 1-0 European Music.

TRANSMISSION II

5-30 p.m. Arti, 5-40 Mohammad Khan Been Solo, 5-55 J. L. Ranade 6-25 Qawwali, 6-30 pm. (on short wave only 361m) Evensong, (on medium wave only 244m.) H. A. Khan of Gwalior. Sarod Solo, 7-35 p.m. Some Variety, 7-55 Pahari Geet, 8-0 Nisar Husain of Baroda, 9-0 News (Hindustani), 9-15 N. Husain: Vocal Music, 9-30 News, 9-45 World Affairs by G. R. Genge, 10-0 Variety.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres. 886 kc|s

TRASMISSION I

7-0 a.m. In Harmony with the Dawn, 8-15 Lighfer the Better 8-40 In English, 8-50 In Hindustani,

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 Noon Hour of Light Music 1 pm. Favourite Favourites.

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 p.m. Early but Praiseworthy Attempt, 6-30 Charm of Ghazals. 6-45 Pleasant Interlude, 6-50 Evening Melodies, 7-10 Mehboob Jan, 7-30 For Villagers Only, 8-0 Sarode Solo, 8-15 You Will Like It Sarod Solo H A Khan 8-45 Vocal Variety, 9-15 News, Weather Report in Hindustani, 9-30 in English 9-45 Short Recorded Interlude, 10-5 Ruth Kayanagh, 10-30 Ballet Music, 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc|s.

Programme as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III

6-0 p.m. to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I, 7-30 Variety in Light Music. 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I, 9-45 Orchestral Interlude, 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370m., 810 kc|s (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

8-36 a.m. Satyen Ghosal, 8-56 Instrumental Variety, 10-11 Music Lesson, 10-51 Stage and Screen, 11-6 Morning Music, 12-31 News, 6-6 Church Service 7-21 Reba Mazumdar, 7-31 Mira Devi, 7-51 Munneshwar Dayal, 8-6 News Weather Report (Bengali), 8-21 Mukherjee Kirtan, 8-46 Nazir Husain Khan, 9-6 News, 9-21 Leopold Stokowski, 9-36 Moments in School Inspector's Life talk by H. Thomas, Inspector of European Schools, 9-51 A Sunday Concert,

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.

TRANSMISSION I

9-0 a.m. Announcements in Hindustani, 9-10 Punjabi Naat, 9-20 Lal Mohammad, 9-40 Shamshad Begam, 10-0 Kehkashan, A variety entertainment, 5-30 pm. Announcements in Hindustani, 5-35 Ghulam Mahboob, 5-55 Lala Rukh 6-15 Lal Mohammad, 6-30 Shamshad Begam 6-45 hour with villagers, 7-45 Bring up Children talk in Hindustani by Kumari Fatima p. m.

8-0 Lala Rukh 8-25 Jam-i-Ulfat 8-30 Lal Mohammad 8-50 Qaidah, Theka, Parand and Tora on Tabla 8-55 Shamshad Begam 9-15 News, Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Khosha-i-Parwin 9-55 Bai Saraswatibai 10-5 Munawar Sultana 10-15 Ghulam Mehboob 10-25 Zohra Jabeen 10-35 Hamid Parsosi: Sitar 10-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori and Shamshad Begam A duet.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s p. m.

6-30 Rashidah Begam of Lahore 7-0 Classical Music 7-30 Art and Crime 8-0 Kasheed-i-Awwa! 8-30 Rashidah Begam 8-15 Classical Music 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 The Fanatic talk by G. C. Chatterjee 10-0 Rashidah Begam 10-30 Classical Music.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres 1,022 kc/s p. m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra 6-40 Munnan Saheb 7-10 Tarabai of Alamnagar 7-40 Ameer Ahmad 7-45 Great Massacres of Roman History talk in Hindustani by Fatehpuri 8-0 Shamsuddin and Party 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Tara Rani 10-0 Shamsuddin and Party 10-20 Munnan Saheb 10-40 Tara Rani

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m) GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m) GSG (to 8-30 p. m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m) CSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m) GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53) p. m.

7-30 Recitl of Songs By English Composers. Astra Desmond (Contralto). 7-50 Kreisler (Violin) 8-0 Morris Motors Band 8-30 House that Came Back 9-15 Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary 9-40 Religious Service.

The only SENSIBLE and SAFE way is to turn gray hair Black naturally and PERMANENTLY, and it is now possible with this new HENNOL treatment perfected in Paris after the researches of Dr. Gastou, the great French hair specialist.

Gray hair are due to the inability of the hair roots to produce keratin pigmentation in sufficient quantities because of the deficiency of certain active elements and HENNOL supplies just those to the hair roots, thus helping them to produce hair with their natural colour and sheen.

HENNOL is a special hair food with an oily base and not a dye. Do not use hair-dyes as they are definitely poisonous and harmful to their hair and eyes and at best give only temporary results. Try HENNOL the simple and PERMANENT cure for gray hair and you will be delighted with the results.

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Harwood League Football

R. A. Colaba Beat Bombay Gym. In Close Match

Winning Goal Scored In Last Seconds

The Royal Artillery, from Colaba lasted to earn full points against the Bombay Gymkhana, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament by a narrow margin of an odd goal in three at the Cooperage; on Saturday evening.

Hardly a few seconds before the call of time, when a draw was in sight, Osmond was responsible for obtaining the winning goal, which earned his side both points.

The game was far from thrilling though under the existing good weather conditions, the teams were expected to display better football.

The Gunners opened having slightly the better of the exchanges and forced a couple of corners, in the first quarter hour of the play, but all these flag-kicks bore no fruit.

The only notable incident, during this period, was seen when McKee, Artillery's inside-left, failed to do the needful from close quarters. He shot at the cross-bar, the ball returned to him and McKee passed on to his flankman the latter sending wide.

GYMKHANA SCORES

In the 20th minute from the start the Bombay Gymkhana obtained the lead. Cowell, following a run down the right flank, took a measured angular shot, the ball gliding into the goal was stopped by Dryden with great difficulty, but the Colaba goal-keeper failed to make a quick clearance and meanwhile Love had rushed on to score from the rebound. The Gymkhana outside-left might have repeated his performance a little later but for Brack, who made a timely interception, and half-time found the last year's runners-up in arrears of 1 goal.

Changing over the Artillerymen broke away in a pretty movement, which was put to naught by Wilkins, who saved from McKee. The winners continued to attack vigorously but the Gymkhana backs put up a stout resistance and kept the Gunner's forwards at a safe distance from the danger-zone, till the 7th minute from the re-start, when Perry converted a penalty-kick awarded to the Batterymen for a 'foul' against a defender. Having levelled the scores the winners now raided their opponents' goal and McDemott, who was put in possession by Osmond, kicked wide.

Following a spell of midfield play the Gymkhana threw away a likely opening, Whalley shooting above the bars.

Hardly a few seconds before the end, when a draw was in sight and would have been a befitting result, Osmond, the Gunner's inside-right, got possession at a near range and obtained the all-important goal for his side.

THE RESULT:

R. A. COLABA	2 Goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA	1 Goal

THE TEAMS:

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Turner and Brack; Wilkes, McDermott and Booth; Baughan, Osmond, Rourke, McKee and Perry.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Wilkins Collins and Smith; Williams, Preston and Jameson; Cowell, Barree Whalley, Marsden and Love.

REFEREE: Mr. W. Ridley.

Monday's Game

Caltex vs. Bombay City at 5-30 p.m.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION

How The Teams Stand

The following is the positions of the teams, in the first division, of the Harwood League Football Tournament as on June 11, inclusive:—

Teams	P	W	L	D	Goals F	Goals A	Pts.
Cheshires	4	4	0	0	14	1	8
R. A. Colaba	5	4	1	0	12	5	8
Bombay Gymkhana	4	1	2	1	2	3	3
Caltex	4	1	2	1	4	3	3
Bombay United	4	1	3	0	5	12	2
Bombay City	3	0	3	0	0	7	0

May Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

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695073

896527

767085

908962

828615

I. F. T. U. REJECTS RUSSIA'S TERMS

(Continued from page 19)

vinced that no greater service could be rendered to Fascism than to collaborate with the Communists. The dangers which would arise for the whole of the International Trade Union Movement should not be underestimated; in particular they should not underestimate the weakening in the national work of the Trade Unions which would result from the affiliation of the Russians. He was also not convinced that the affiliation of the Russians would lead to an intensification of action, there was much more likelihood of it having the opposite effect. The Dutch Trade Unions were most determinedly opposed to the affiliation of the Russian Unions. This question could only be raised when they were no longer the instruments of a dictatorship. State, but free Trade Unions like those already in the IFTU

POLAND'S OPPOSITION.

The discussions on the third day of meeting opened with a statement from Comrade "Zdanowski" (Poland), who declared that the affiliation of the Russians would lead to great difficulties for the Polish Labour Movement and the Polish Trade Unions in particular. The affiliation of the Russians would disturb the co-operation of the Polish Movement with the peasant movement and the liberal bourgeoisie, which formed the decisive basis for the attainment of social progress in Poland. On behalf of the Polish Trade Unions he declared himself unreservedly against the affiliation of the Russian Unions.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

Comrade "Mertens" then addressed the meeting, expressing first of all his regret, like Jouhaux that on such an important question as that under discussion no unanimous opinion could be reached within the IFTU Executive. The attitude towards this question was partly determined by the position in which the Trade Union Movement of each country was situated. He recalled that the Russian Trade Unions had been the only organisation which, in spite of a repeated invitation, had not responded to the IFTU's efforts to attain affiliation, having only answered the third letter sent to them in 1937 after the Warsaw General Council Meeting. As far as the negotiations themselves were concerned, there could be no doubt that no agreement had been concluded in Moscow, because the IFTU delegation had not been empowered to do this. The conditions formulated by the Russians inevitably came up against the strongest objections. In his view it was merely a manoeuvre. such as the Russians had always employed against the IFTU.

WORKING CLASS SANCTIONS.

Mertens expressed particularly trenchant criticism of the demand for the application of working-class sanctions—raised as it was by the Trade Unions of a country whose workers were forced to in order to fill the orders of Fascist countries, and who would make themselves liable to a capital sentence should they try by a strike to prevent this sort of support being given to Fascism. Mertens regarded it as particularly unacceptable that the Russians had put forward a number of demands regarding organisation, on the fulfilment of which they made their later affiliation conditional. In his view, the Russians had badly manoeuvred this time. Immediately after the London Congress the IFTU would not have been able to refuse them entry if they had applied for affiliation without laying down conditions. but now that they had put forward conditions they could not be accepted into membership.

Further criticism was expressed of the demand that criticism of Russia and of its Government methods should cease. Acceptance of this condition would mean that the IFTU would no longer be able to protest against the Russian trials through which the best fighters of the early years of the revolution were being annihilated, and it was therefore completely out of the question.

FRACTIONAL WORK.

Mertens then gave examples from Belgium to show that the fractional work of the Red International of Labour Unions was still being carried on, even after the negotiations with Moscow, and had in fact been intensified. He recalled in this connection that the methods continually pursued by the Russians since 1920 in order to undermine and destroy the work of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He regarded it as illusory to believe that the affiliation of the Russians would mean increased power, and uttered a warning against this illusion. Mertens finally declared that not only should the conditions laid down by the Russians be rejected but that, in view of the danger that the IFTU might thus lose some of its National Centres, any further negotiations with the Russians should also be rejected.

COLLABORATION IMPOSSIBLE.

"Meister" (Switzerland) stated that collaboration with the Russians was impossible for the Swiss Unions, because it would endanger the co-operation which had been organised with the Young Peasants' Association and bourgeois organisations, on the basis of democracy, and would thus injure the activities of the Swiss National Trade Union Centre. He uttered a warning against the affiliation of the Russians also because it would completely change the character of the IFTU without bringing about any considerable strengthening against the Fascist front. The London resolution he described as a mistaken decision, which had been adopted owing to the then political situation, was a compromise and which should be abrogated.

IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION

Mathew Woll (American Federation of Labour) emphasised the necessity for strict observance of the IFTU's rules and decisions. This applied in particular to the question of Trade Union independence and freedom of association, two principles on the basis of which the AFL had affiliated to the IFTU. It was just as necessary to preserve the complete autonomy of the National Centres. He regarded the Russian Trade Unions as Communist organisations, dependent on the dictatorship and pursuing to-day the policy of unity of organisation for political reasons. Instead of receiving conditions from the Russian Unions, the IFTU ought to have itself laid down conditions. He criticised the various conditions laid down, to all of which he was opposed, and he emphasised that it was an impossible situation to fight against the Fascist dictatorship in partnership with other dictatorships. This would bring about more ideological confusion, which would do harm to the Trade Union Movement.

SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE

In the afternoon meeting, Comrade 'Schifferstein' (Food and Drink Workers' International) reported some of the experiences that his International had had during the six years in which the Russian Union was affiliated. All attempts to do positive work had failed, and any attempt to get into touch with the Russian workers had been impossible. These six years had been a period of unfruitful work and continual dissension. He thought that the experience of his International might be useful to the National Centres in taking their decision.

Comrade Tayerle declared on behalf of the Czechoslovakian National Centre that the question of the position of the Trade Unions in the State was also of importance. The conditions laid down by the Russians should be definitely rejected; however, the question should not merely be left there, but the Executive should be empowered to continue the negotiations, in order to obtain ideological rapprochement with the Russian Trade Unions.

A BAD MISTAKE.

August Lindberg (Sweden) took the view that the resolution adopted in London had been a bad mistake, not only could this decision be repealed but it should be repealed. To-day the position was quite different with regard to Russia than it was in London, and development had not proceeded in the direction of democratisation, but towards a more and more brutal dictatorship. He uttered a special warning against the conditions put forward by the Russians being minimised, especially as far as that condition dealing with working-class sanctions was concerned. He could also not understand that the affiliation of the Russians would bring increased strength to democracy or should form the basis for the maintenance of democracy. Sweden could not approve of the entry of the Russians, all the more as the Swedish Trade Union Movement had become strong in the difficult fight which it had had to carry on just against Communism. Finland was in a similar position, perhaps an even more difficult one. Lindberg supported the adoption of the Executive's resolution, saying that they should wait until more time had gone by in order to see more clearly the situation in Russia.

NOT CONVINCED.

Knud Jensen (Denmark) was not convinced that the Russians really seriously wanted to join

(Continued on page 31)

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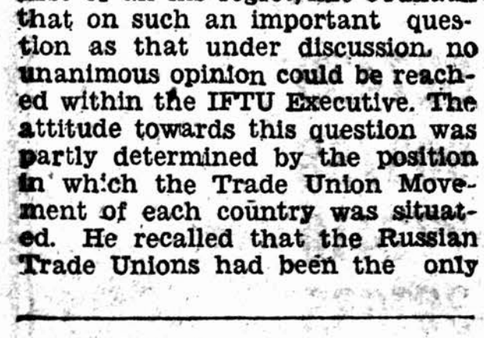

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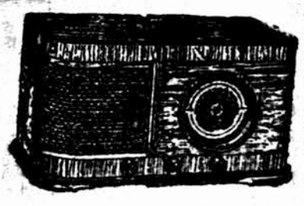

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I. F. T. U. REJECTS RUSSIA'S TERMS

(Continued From Page 30)

the IFTU; their entry and the fulfilment of their conditions would certainly mean the withdrawal of many important organisations in the IFTU and could for this reason not be considered. These consequences should be gone into in detail in taking a decision. The Danish National Centre took the view that the question of the acceptance of the Russian Unions into membership could only be considered when the situation in Russia had substantially altered.

DUTY OF IFTU.

The last speaker in the discussion, George Hicks, said on behalf of the British Trades Union Congress that it was the duty of the IFTU to attain the maximum of Trade Union unity. In view of the Russian conditions, and the non-existence of any application for affiliation, no one could see what dangerous consequence might result if the conditions were not rejected. He recalled that the London Congress had also dealt with the question of freedom of association, that the Bolshevist solution was not acceptable to the IFTU and that the part played by the Unions in Russia was by no means corresponded with the conceptions of the free Trade Union Movement. The Russian Unions were under the absolute control of a political dictatorship.

The IFTU would not be changing anything in its fundamental position if it again to-day confirmed this fact. The British Trades Union Congress was, therefore, in favour of rejection of the conditions put forward

The debate was concluded by Schevenels, the rapporteur, Who replied to some of the objecttions raised in the discussion, and emphasised in particular that the London Congress had considered the question not of Trade Union unity, as indicated by many, but of affiliation to the IFTU, and that a different interpretation of the London resolution was not possible. He emphasised that the autonomy of the National Centres must be preserved in its entirety and that, on the basis of the IFTU's Rules, International Trade Secretariat were not allowed without the agreement of the IFTU, to accept Russian Unions into membership. He said that the proposals made by the Norwegian delegation were regarded as unacceptable by the majority of the Executive, as they were on very similar lines to the conditions put forward by the Russians themselves.

Norway abstained in the vote which was taken by roll-call on the Executive's motion that the Russian Trade Unions' conditions be rejected. The voting resulted in rejection being carried by sixteen votes to four, with one abstention. Those who voted in favour were Jouhaux (member of the Executive) and the Natianal Centres of France, Mexico and Spain.

Two further motions had been lodged, one moved by the National Centres of Belgium, Holland, Poland, Switzerland and the United States to the effect that no further negotiations should be carried on with the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and the other, moved by the French National Trade Union Centre, which urged the continuation of the negotiations for affiliations.

In the voting it was decided by fourteen votes to seven that no further negotiations should be carried on with the Russian Unions. The seven noes were cast by Jouhaux and Tayerlee (members of the Executive) and the National Centres of Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico, Norway and Spain.

This vote brought the proceedings of the third day of meeting to a close.

General Strike Threatened

GOVT. TO GIVE DECISION SOON ON LABOUR INQUIRY REPORT

Delay Caused By Representatives' Neglect In Appearing Before Official

NAGPUR, June 11.

The recommendations of the C. P. Textile Labour Enquiry Committee are now engaging the attention of the Government.

The Associated Press learns that the Government have not taken a decision on the report so far, for the reason that the Labour's views on the report are not before the Government, even though an opportunity was given to the spokesmen of Labour, to give their views.

While the millowners placed their viewpoint on the Labour Report, before the Government, at the Conference held on May 28, at Pachmarhi, the Labour Representatives, though invited by the Government to state their case, did not attend the Conference.

PRESS NOTE

In a Press Note issued, to-day, the Government have answered the criticism of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, who, in a recent Press Statement, complained that, though it was more than a month, since the Labour Report was in the hands of the Congress Cabinet, nothing had so far been done, and that the Congress Cabinet was adopting dilatory tactics.

The Government point out that the Report was published on May 5, whereafter, the Government invited representations from the Industry and Labour of the Province, to reach them by May 17.

Again, at the request of the Millowners and the Nagpur Textile Union, to give them an opportunity, to state their case, personally, the Minister for Industries invited them to meet him at Pachmarhi on May 28.

NONE APPEARED

No representative of Labour appeared, personally, before the Minister for Industries who invited them to meet him at Pachmarhi on May 28. No representative of Labour appeared before the Minister, on the appointed date, nor did the Minister or Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Department receive up to date, any communication from Mr. R. S. Ruiker on the subject of the interview.

In view, however, of Mr. Ruiker's desire to state the Labour case, the Government had given him a fresh opportunity to do so before June 11.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Government's decision on the Report was delayed owing to circumstances stated above.

According to the present expectations, the Government's decision might be announced in about a week or ten days, at the latest.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the Textile Workers from various Industrial Centres, of the Provinces are meeting here tomorrow to consider the question of a General Strike.

It is recalled that the recent Textile Workers' Conference urged the Government to use their influence with the Millowners in order to restore 15 per cent. of the wage cuts in force since 1934. —A.P.

PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS

NAGPUR, June 11.

The Premier, Dr. Khare, arrived here this morning.

After two days' stay at Nagpur, he will return to Pachmarhi.—A.P.

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All India Weather

The following are statistics of maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall for the past 24 hours recorded at 8 hours on Saturday:—

	Max. Temp	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	104	85	—	0.3	+0.1
Amraoti	97	76	0.2	3.3	+1.6
Akola	96	75	0.6	6.8	+5.4
Ahmedabad	85	72	0.7	3.9	+3.7
Ajmer	100	83	—	3.0	+2.8
Ahmednagar	83	71	0.1	2.9	+0.5
Ambala.	97	77	T	3.1	+2.9
Allahabad	100	79	0.3	0.4	+0.1
Benares	101	84	—	1.6	+1.5
Bareilly	101	78	2.4	3.1	+2.2
Bombay	82	77	1.6	16.6	+12.7
Bangalore	82	66	0.1	0.7	—0.9
Bhopal	87	76	T	4.3	——
Baroda	86	76	0.4	3.0	——
Belgaum	75	69	0.4	1.8	—0.9
Bahawalpur	102	86	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	87	72	—	4.3	+2.7
Bellary	88	77	—	—	—0.8
Bhavnagar	90	76	1.7	2.4	+1.6
Chittagong	87	78	—	1.1	—4.8
Calcutta	86	79	T	2.2	—0.7
Cuttack	83	78	0.3	3.5	+1.5
Cawnpore	100	84	—	—	—0.5
Calicut	79	72	3.4	17.4	+5.1
Colombo	85	79	—	0.6	—3.4
Cheerapunji	69	64	4.4	45.6	+133
Cocanada	95	75	1.5	3.1	+2.1
Cochin	85	74	0.9	13.9	+3.6
Dehra Dun	90	73	T	2.0	+1.0
Delhi	101	84	—	0.5	+0.1
Dehra I. Khan	103	77	0.2	0.2	——
Darjeeling	62	57	0.3	5.4	+4.1
Desa	97	77	0.7	2.4	+2.2
Dalhousie	—	—	—	2.2	+1.1
Fort Sandeman	—	—	—	—	——
Gorakhpur	95	81	—	5.0	+3.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	74	—	3.0	+1.4
Hyderabad (Sind)	107	86	—	—	—0.1
Indore	89	73	T	7.6	+1.3
Jhansi	100	82	0.1	1.8	+1.7
Jubbulpore	90	77	0.7	5.1	+4.8
Jacobabad	113	93	—	—	——
Jaipur	98	80	T	3.3	+3.0
Karwar	—	—	—	—	——
Karachi	93	85	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	61	53	T	1.9	+0.2
Khandwa	89	76	T	5.5	+4.3
Lucknow	100	84	—	0.7	+0.3
Ludhiana	96	83	0.1	0.5	+0.3
Lahore	98	75	0.1	0.9	+0.7
Layallpur	—	—	—	—	—
Multan	106	83	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	78	67	0.1	0.3	—1.1
Madras	93	81	—	0.8	+0.1
Maymyo	76	67	—	5.7	+1.3
Marmagoa	85	74	1.4	12.4	—
Malegaon	91	75	—	3.1	+1.5
Mussoorie	70	61	0.2	2.8	+1.8
Mahableshwar	66	62	7.5	20.6	+13.6
Murree	65	54	0.3	8.0	+7.1
Mount Abu	82	69	0.7	1.6	+1.4
Masulipatam	93	76	0.9	5.4	+3.8
Mandalay	89	77	0.1	2.9	—0.6
Mangalore	81	74	1.7	14.6	+1.4
Meerut	—	—	—	2.4	+2.0
Mercara	67	63	1.9	10.4	+3.3
Nagpur	84	75	0.2	5.0	+2.8
Ootacamund	57	52	0.3	1.9	—1.3
Patna	93	80	—	2.2	+1.1
Peshwar	85	75	—	0.1	—0.1
Poona	77	72	0.7	1.6	—0.1
Pachmarhi	77	70	0.7	4.0	+3.0
Port Blair	87	76	1.1	8.0	+0.3
Quetta	75	59	—	—	—
Ranchi	86	74	—	4.3	+0.2
Rawalpindi	86	68	1.8	5.6	+5.4
Rangoon	82	75	0.8	5.7	—
Ratnagiri	84	75	1.3	17.8	+8.6
Rajkot	96	76	0.4	3.7	+3.4
Sialkot	75	75	T	2.3	+2.1
Srinagar	68	60	0.6	0.6	+0.2
Sholapur	87	73	0.1	3.3	+1.2
Shillong	75	66	0.3	6.0	—
Simla	69	60	T	1.5	+0.4
Surat	86	77	1.9	5.0	+4.3
Salem	91	75	—	0.8	—0.7
Trichinopoly	95	81	—	1.5	+0.8
Trivandrum	83	76	0.4	3.3	—2.4
Vizagapatam	89	75	0.1	7.3	+5.5

MONSOON STRONG ON WEST COAST

POONA, June 11.

Low pressure area over east Rajputana has filled up. The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat generally, and strong on the west coast in west Deccan, the central parts of the country south Rajputana, Punjab west united provinces Bengal and Assam while scattered rainfall has occurred in the rest of north-east India, east United Provinces, east Deccan and east Madras, Local thundershowers are reported from Kashmir and north-west Frontier Province. Temperatures were markedly below normal in the region of Gujarat and north Bombay Deccan to east central Provinces. Chief amount of rainfall are:—Mahableshwar eight inches, Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri, Khushab and Khandalla four; Dibrugarh, Lyallpur and Calicut three; Bareilly, Rawalpindi, Surat and Mercara two; Sibsagar Silchar, Bhavnagar, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao, Mangalore and Cocanada one and half; Port Blair, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Bhuj, Cochin, Masulipatam and Hanamkonda one.

FORECAST:—until the evening of twelfth the monsoon will be active in the west coast in Gujarat, west Deccan, Central parts of the country north Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal Assam west United Provinces east Rajputana, and Punjab and extend to Kashmir and north-west Frontier Province Scattered showers are expected in the rest of the country.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-6-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs plus 070.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees 6.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 1.2 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 240 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.64 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.59 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 17.88 inches.

Weather remarks—Rain.

Aircraft Hobby In Japan

20,000 Boys Engaged In Pastime

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Despite its late start in Japan, an estimated figure of 20,000 persons are now active followers of the model aircraft hobby throughout the Empire, most of them primary and middle-school boys. Tokyo alone counts about 2,000 devotees, and various public contests are patronized in increasing numbers each year.

"The model airplane is not a toy", in the opinion of Mr. Moriichi Kitamura, one of the hobby's leading Tokyo enthusiasts and a dealer in model aircraft equipments. "It gives not only pleasure, but also a real interest in science, art and machanics". Mr. Kitamura founded and financed the Tokyo Model Airplane Association in 1925, and its membership reached more than 400 before it was dissolved in 1933.

A large number of Tokyo's fans now belong to the Japan Model Plane Association or the Japanese Boys' Aeroplane Society. The latter was founded in 1927 by Count Shigenobu Okuma "to develop a knowledge of aerial navigation". It is supported by a grant of Yen15,000 made by the Imperial Household in 1932 and by an annual Government subsidy of Yen1,000. It claims a total of 15,000 members and organizes and supervises model plane contests, issues publications and holds classes in gilder study for older members.

FLYING AND SCALE MODELS

The Japan Model Plane Association was organised by Tokyo merchants and dealers to promote the spread of the hobby. They provide model aircraft kits, consisting of light balsa wood for wing spars, ribs and motor stick, strips of bamboo for wing tips and landing gear and strong rubber bands for motive power. Some kits include machine-cut cork wheels, strong piano wire for landing gear, propeller shaft and motor hook. There are also kits for scale models, with neatly shaped bodies, wings and propellers and plans for assembling them.

However, 80 per cent of the flying models are built from packing-box materials, or something similar, according to Mr. Kitamura, and these are greatly in evidence at contests such as those sponsored last year by the Boys' Aeroplane Society at Sappro, Sendai, Fukuoka, Nagoya and Fuchu and Meguro in Tokyo.

Prizes were awarded for the three best flying records, and first prize at Fuchu last year was won with a record of two minutes, 11 seconds in the air. This is said to compare very favourably with records in America, where the pastime is considerably older and further advanced. There are also unofficial records in Japan ranging from 20 minutes to two hours, but freak wind currents are largely credited for anything over 13 minutes in any country.

SECTION 144 AT PILIBHIT

Muslims Object Music Before Mosque By Marriage Processionists

BAREILLY, June 11.

The District Magistrate of Pilibhit, has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. within the City Limits following the sudden deterioration of communal relations between the Hindu and Muslims, since last night, according to a telephonic message received here.

The Muslims, it appears, were offering prayers, last night, in one of the big mosques there, when a Hindu marriage procession passed in front of it, and the Muslims objected to music being played before the Mosque.

Fearing trouble, the authorities promptly took precautionary measures, including prohibiting the carrying of lathies and firearms and the gathering of persons.

The situation which is still reported to be tense, is entirely under control:— A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-6-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.77 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of Moderate intensity at its origin about 3430 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 15h 32mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 10th June 1938.

SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI REACHES KARACHI

Starting For Bombay By Train

KARACHI, June 11.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived at 4 p. m. by the Dutch plane from Budapest, 'en route' to Jodhpur; whence he is leaving for Bombay by train.

He was received at the airport by the Chief Minister, the Mayor and Congressmen headed by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. R K Sidhwa, Prof. Gansham and others. A. P.

MR. RAJARAO DIES AFTER OPERATION

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 9.

The death occurred of Mr. B. Rajarao, a Congress M.L.A., last night after an operation.

Mr. Rajarao was for many years Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

UNIFORM POLICY FOR D. L. B's.?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

According to our previous forecast, a Conference of the elected members of Gujarat, will be held at Nadiad, on the 19th instant, to discuss a uniform policy for the administration of the District Local Boards, the Sardar presiding.

The members of the Provincial Congress Committee have been asked to remain present.

It is understood that the members will take oath before the Sardar, to be loyal to the Congress. The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee will be held after the Conference.

FATE OF MYSORE NEWSPAPER BILL

Rejected By Representative Assembly

MYSORE, June 11.

After discussion lasting two days, the representative Assembly this afternoon, rejected, the Mysore Newspaper Bill sponsored by the Government by 111 votes to 56.

The Bill closely follows the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1935, and is modelled generally on that prevailing in British India:—A. P.

Congress Urged To Intensify Mass Contact Programme

(From A Correspondent)

CHAPRA, June 11.

The Saran Jamiat Ulema and the Congress Muslims, in a joint meeting, adopted a resolution denouncing Mr. Jinnah and his League, as self-styled representatives of the Indian Musalmans.

The League is the political haunt of aristocrats and "compradores," and the antithesis of social freedom. Its strength lies in volunteer corps organised on the lines of the Iron Guard. Its unity talks are futile. incorrect and suicidal.

The Congress should intensify the Muslim Mass Contact Programme and direct its local committees to concentrate on it.

Strike In Karachi Docks

KARACHI, June 10.

Five hundred workmen, engaged by the Indian merchants for loading and unloading goods on the Karachi Wharf (Keamari), have gone on strike since this morning, demanding higher wages.

The work at the Docks is at complete standstill.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 11

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 143/12 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 144/4 on scattered buying. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 162/4 on reports of unfavourable weather in America. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and the local market remained very steady with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 149/12. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	145	10	0
Broach A/M. 1939	164	2	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	131	10	0
Oomra D/J	143	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	108	8	0
Bengal D/J	122	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	113	110	107	104
Punjab	...	113	110	107	104
Rajputana	...	113	110	107	104
Oomra No. 3	135	132	129	126	...
C. P. No. 1	148	145	142	139	...
C. P. No. 2	140	137	134	131	...
Broach No. 2	...	147	145	143	141
Punjab-Ame.	...	168	165	162	159
Surat		200	197	194	191
Rajpipla	...	192	189	186	184
Navsari	...	206	203	200	197

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 11.

Bengal Superfine	111/13
Bengal Fine	108/09
Bengal F.G.	106/07
C. P. 1	139/44
C. P. 2	134/35
Arvi	135/36
Amraoti	127/31
Ellichpur	133/34
Berar	127/31
Khandesh	117/21
Jalna/Sailu	119/24
Burwah/Sanavad	131/34
Khandwa	132/34
Harda/Khirkiya	133/34
Mathia	109/14
Malkapur	124/27
Broach	144/45
Punjab 4 F.	160/68
Punjab 289F.	194/99
Sindh N.T.	174/79
Kampala	249/52
Jinja	239/42
Navsari	199/201

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	139	53,652	205,534
Central India	492	43,586	330,160
Barsi and Nagar	68	148,488	172,342
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	40,144	100,682
Berar	319	321,232	569,930
Central Provinces	572	78,351	113,485
Total Oomras	1,695	685,453	1,492,133
Dholera	285	121,186	136,302
N.-W. Provinces		2,866	9,596
Rajputana	104	15,791	90,837
Sind-Punjab		512,446	330,308
Broach	101	260,934	337,694
Coompta and Dharwar	630	48,276	58,641
Westerns-Northerns	176	21,719	35,768
Cocoanada		19	153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	3,404	14,211
American		177,711	12,477
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,235	444,633	354,618
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	5,426	2,295,609	2,872,774

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 9th June.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,340	263,890 430,491
Japan and China	3,959	583,465	1,313,585
Coast Ports	75	53,580	30,681
Up-country by Rail		307,499	222,845
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,171	46,366
Total	5,374	1,229,605	2,043,968

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 11.

Slightly warmer, light rains in West Texas. Forecast Entire Belt partly cloudy. Scattered showers.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 11

Yesterday London gold prices advanced half a penny to £7-0-7. London Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 178.35. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 1/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19d. The market was featureless. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed also unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry for silver and gold. The undertone was very steady and later on there was active buying which resulted in a sharp rise in gold prices.

GOLD			
Ready	35	11	0
Jeth	35	12	0
Ashad	35	10	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	4	0
SILVER			
Ready	49	11	0
Jeth	49	10	0
Ashad	49	8	6
Ashad Tejimandi	0	14	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 10

June	42.65
July	43.10
September	42.90

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, June 11.

Gold worth Rs. 13,52,371 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, June 11. A consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 10,37,689 booked for New York by the s.s. "Strathallan" was not shipped last Saturday.

The s.s. "Chitral" carried two consignment of bar gold worth Rs. 13,03,127 and Rs. 45,705 respectively for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. One consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 3,539 was also shipped for Mombasa by the s.s. "Kenya".

The Total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,14,86,36,927.

TRADING IN COTTON

The local Market will remain closed on Monday but will open at 2-15 to 5 p. m. and again from 7-30 to 9 p. m.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, June 11.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£35-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£35-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£39-15-0
Bombay Market.	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 36/1
Copper sheets	Rs. 41/4

LONDON METALS

London, June 10

Copper	£35	1	3
Spelter	£12	13	9
Lead	£13	12	6
Tin	£174	10	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 8th June	9,420
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,290,183
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,859,924
Decrease	569,741

Cotton Straddle

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 143/8 New York July 8.09 Rs. 37 3/4 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 161 New York May 8.25 Rs. 24 at cross rate 4.96 1/16

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 10

SAKELS—	
July	11.62+5
November	12.42+5
ASHMOUNI—	
June	9.33+12
August	9.52+17
GIZA—	
July	11.48+10
November	11.89+13

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 11

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 25/32 June-Dec.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 15/16

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 7/8
Bank's buying T T 270 3/4

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,310
Bank's buying T T 1,340

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T /9
Bank's buying T T 78

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 68

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 58

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96.12 10th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 11th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 11th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 11th instant
Java London 8.95 1/4 11th instant
London Paris 178.35 10th instant
London Belgium 29.25 1/4 10th instant
London Switzerland 21.71 7/8 10th instant
London Berlin 12.32 3/4 10th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th instant
London New York: 4.95.68 10th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 1/4 10th instant
London Italy 94.15 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 9th instant
Gold £7-0-7 10th instant
Silver London Ready 19 9th instant
Silver London Ready 19 10th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 9th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 10

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent		79
3 1/2 per cent	92	3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103	3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/69	115	3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110	
3 per cent 1949/52	100	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102	
4 per cent Funding loan	113	5/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	35	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilts Active In Anticipation Of New Issues

Bombay, June 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following cable:—

Gilts only active section in anticipation of re-opening of new issue market. Industrial market neglected and lower. Steels higher on closing bear positions and good figures of Consetts. Commodity shares reflect uncertain commodity position. W do not consider increased activity likely for the time being.

Consett Iron	8/6
John Brown	27/9
Baldwin	5/4½
Broken Hill North	29/8
Broken Hill South	20/6
Rho. Broken Hill	3
Tronoh Mines	23
Potaling	17/6
Associated Manganese of S.A.	6/6
Kamra Tin	9d.
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/4½
Westland Aircraft	5/9
Tunnel Cement	2
Carreras B	16/9
O. K. Bazar	£1 1/3
British Celanese	3/6

CASH SHARES STEADY IN DALAL STREET

Forward Trading Closed

Bombay, June 11.

Forward business again remained closed to-day on the local Stock Exchange for clearing purposes and it appears that the settlement will pass off satisfactorily. In the cash section the feeling was slightly better but business was restricted.

Yesterday the Wall Street Market reacted on increased selling and U. S. Steel Shares declared dol. 1 1/4 and Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 3/4.

There is no fresh development and the market will resume forward trading on Tuesday. Foreign markets show no improvement as general business conditions are dull and show no signs of improvement.

Widespread rains are reported all over the country and early outlook seems favouring fairly good crops.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/10
4 per cent 1960/70	113/4
5 per cent 1945/55	117/12
BANKS	
Baroda	116/8
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	30/14
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	385
India Bank	142/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47/12
Reserve Bank	115/8
Union Bank	5/11
TEXTILES	
Ambica	250
Arun	450
Arvind	1180
Asok	360
Bombay Dyeing	792/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Century	237/8
Central India	216/4
Colaba	131/14
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	350
Elgin	212
Gokak	137/8
Indore	55
Jubilee	216/14
Kohinoor	252/8
Laxmi Cotton	460
Mysore	90
Marsden	110
Morarji	1100
New Great	186/4
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	320
Simplex	72/8
Swadeshi	180
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	100
Hukumchand	190
Bhandari	90
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1430
Tata Hydro Ord	153/12
Tata Power Ord	1355
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	135
Bombay Tram	124/6
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	270
Associated Cements	115/8
Belapur	142/8
Bombay Burma New	160
Bombay Burma Old	4??
Bombay Steam	?22/8
Bombay Telephone	89
Burma Corporation	5/6
Br B Petrol	2/12
Dalmia Cement	9
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	39?
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2
Indian Iron	21/10
Mysor Sugar	22/4
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	60/8
Scindia Steam	17/6
Shivrajpur	32/8
Tata Oil	25/8
Tata Steel Ordy	217
Tata Steel Defd	927/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	12/8
Howrah	56/4
Hukumchand	5/12
Kamarhatty	350
Kanknarrah	218
Lawrence	516
Reliance	49

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS UP

Cotton Active On Unfavourable Weather Report

RESTRICTED MOVEMENTS IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, June 11.

NEW YORK COTTON

There was considerable activity in cotton owing to continued unfavourable weather reports. Prices continued upward trend on Trade and Foreign buying with covering induced by unfavourable crop reports. Later prices declined on liquidation and profit-taking.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Wheat market was slightly more active on some buying interest but movements were restricted by Foreign uncertainties.

The trading was quiet and featureless in Linseed with traders awaiting Foreign developments.

GROUNDNUTS

Groundnuts opened steady at Rs. 28-2. Market was fairly active on scattered buying following better London cables. Closed steady at Rs. 28-14.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938.

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	8.09
To-day's opening	8.20
Difference	+.11
To-day's closing	8.14
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 11.

Previous closing	4.37
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 145-8
April May 1939	Rs. 164-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 11.

New York cotton displayed considerable activity to-day due to continued unfavourable weather reports under which prices continued their upward trend, but later some profit-taking caused reaction.

Trading in July opened at 8.20 i.e. eleven points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on Trade and Foreign buying with covering induced by unfavourable crop reports, but subsequently the part of rise was lost under liquidation and profit-taking. Subsequent operations were slow with July finally closing at 8.14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.20.8.20) 8.20/8.20
October (8.25/8.24) 8.22/8.21
December (8.27/8.26) 8.25/8.27

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 11.

Broach July/Aug. opened to-night at Rs. 146-8 and then advanced to Rs. 147 N. Y. cotton opened 11 points up but then declined on profit-taking and closed 5 points up. Broach after declining to Rs. 145-8 advanced a little and closed at Rs. 145-14.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 11.

TEA

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

There will be no tea sales until June 13.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop June July (£16 11/16 sellers £10 11/16 sellers.

Dunlop June (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

Lightning June (£18) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8 buyers) 5 7/8 buyers

Forward October December (6 1/16 paid buyers) 6 1/16 paid and buyers.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, June 11.

Previous closing	4.96 1/16
To-day's opening	4.96 15/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.97 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 11.

Previous closing	4.95.68
To-day's opening	4.96.18
To-day's closing	4.96.75

FRANC RATE

London, June 11.

Previous closing	178.35
To-day's opening	178.40
To-day's closing	178.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 11.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.18 and then improved to 4.96.43 on scattered support.

Franc opened at 178.40 and then appreciated slightly to 178.31 on some buying with rate thereafter showing steady tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 13/16) 1-5 13/16
Paris on Bombay (13.236) 13.237
New York on Bombay (36.71) 36.81
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3/8) 0.91 3/8
London on Milan (94.12) 94.30
London on Shanghai (0.8 13/16) 0.8 3/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-0-7) £7-0-7
Silver (19) 19

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June (£12 3/16 sellers £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£11 1/8 sellers £11 1/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 11.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at July 76 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 11.

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 43) dol 42
General Motors (dol 30) dol 29 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25) dol 24
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 96 1/2

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Calcutta, June 11.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business took place. Coals revealed no fresh feature, business remained as usual very small. Teas unchanged. In miscellaneous quiet condition again ruled and almost all speculative issues are turn easier Government securities continued to rule steady.

Following closing quotations:

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 98/10 four per cent loan (1960/70) 113/4 small lot three per cent U. P. loan (1961/66) 98.

Bank Central 31/12 cotton Kesoram 6 coals Amalgamated 22/8 Burrakur pref 124 Dhemomain 11 Deoli 6 East Indian 22/4 Esuitable 34/2 New Deerbhoon 15/13 Reqwa 19/4 Seebpore 13/10 Premium Jutes Bally 121 Howrah 36/8 Lawrence pref 117/8.

Miscellaneous Burma Corporation 5/6 Indian Copper 1/15 Karanpura Development 10/8 U. P. Electric 171 Burn and Company ordy 90 Indian St. Wagon ordy 39/4 Indian Iron 21/10 Saran Engineering 4/6 Steel products 2 B. I. Corpn. ordy 2/7 Dunlop Rubber ordy 11/4 small lot Macfarlane defd 1/1 New India Investment 41 discounts sugars Balrampore 8/6 small lot Mahaswastika ordy 101/8.

Teas Patrakola ordy 845.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Dollar Weak

LONDON, June 11.

In the money market with bankers deposits as revealed by this week's bank return again high, borrowers found no difficulty in arranging loans on cheap terms. Despite easy monetary conditions Discount brokers obtained another good supply of this week's Treasury Bill offerings at average rate of over 5/8 per cent.

Foreign exchanges:—American Dollars weakened on Continental sales in exchange for gold.

Wall Street closed steady.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 11.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "India bought. Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 11.

Spot	(19d.) 19d.
Forward	(18 11/16d.) 18 11/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 11.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7) £7-0-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 11.

SILVER

Silver ready	49	15	0
Silver Jeth	49	12	0
Silver Ashad	49	10	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	9	0
Gold Jeth	35	11	0
Gold Ashad	35	12	0
Sovereign	22	12	3

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July 75 3/4 Oct. 69 1/2. The market was moderately active on scattered purchases influenced by steadiness of overseas cables but general enquiry was slow.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 11.

Wheat September	4	2	3
Wheat January	4	5	9
Linseed September	7	1	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 11.

London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

SIKAR PUBLIC COMMITTEE REFUSE TO TENDER EVIDENCE

(Continued from page 17)

abled to meet in Sikar, it would be impossible for them to tender the necessary and satisfactory evidence.

The Central Public Committee has it is understood, collected opinions of its branches in the State, telegraphically, who are stated to have expressed their opinion that under the existing circumstances, co-operation was impossible.

The Public Committee spokesmen also intimated to the Chairman of the Commission, that they would consult Sikar merchants residing in Bombay and Calcutta, as regards their opinion on the question.

FORT GATES CLOSED

It is further understood, that on an enquiry from him, Lt.-Col. Gillan was informed by the Public Committee representatives, that the gates of the City Fort did not remain closed since April 29th last, but that after the lathi charge by the Jaipur Police, on June 2nd, the gates were closed again. They also assured him that the gates would be thrown open, if an undertaking was given by the Jaipur authorities, that their police would not attack the people within the City.

They also added that the Sikar City people did not carry any arms, and they had no offensive plans whatsoever, as was alleged by the Jaipur authorities.

It was further pointed out, that they could defend themselves by keeping the massive gates of the City closed against any possible aggression.

The Secretary of the Central Public Committee requested Lt.-Col. Gillan to see and visit the City, and find out for himself the State of things, and also requested him to pay a visit to those places where the police attacks had taken place.

The Commission Chairman was further requested to see the injured victims lying in the hospital

Lt.-Col. Gillan inquired, if the Public Committee would have any objection to the other two Members of the Commission accompanying him.

The Secretary of the Committee replied that if they (the Members concerned) visited in their personal capacity, the Committee would have no objection at all.

VISIT TO CITY

Lt.-Col. Gillan, Chairman, and the two other Members of the Commission, visited the City, this evening, at 5-30.

It is understood that Capt. Webb, Senior Officer of Sikar had left for Mount Abu, to-day.

It is reliably learnt, that the Commission is returning to Mt. Abu to-morrow, in view of the Public Committee's decision not to tender their evidence.

It is most likely, that the Commission may issue a Communique in this connection.—United Press.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, June 11.

Wheat	2,286 cwts.
Linseed	9,454 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	145 cwts.
Gingellyseed	485 cwts.
Poppyseed	15 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,856 cwts.
Castorseed	721 cwts.
Rice	35,178 cwts.
Myrabollams	885 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,078 cwts.
Mowraseed	304 cwts.
Gram	477 cwts.
Jeowar	670 cwts.
Barley	701 cwts.
Bajree	177 cwts.
Indian Sugar	11,261 cwts.

New York Sugar

New York, June 10.

September	1.86.
March	1.92.
May	1.94.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Schools For Courtesy

By N. J.

A member of the Sind Legislative Assembly has tabled a resolution recommending the opening of "Courtesy Classes" for the provincial police. I am not aware at the time of witing whether this resolution has been passed, but from what I know of the new spirit of democracy that pervades our legislatures, I make no doubt that the good M.L.A.'s of Sind will unanimously vote for the proposition. Policemen has lorded it over the public longer than is good for them. And they must be put through their paces before it is too late. The Indian Civil Servant was defined by a famous wit as neither an Indian, nor civil nor a servant. His opposite in the I.P.S. may or may not be an Indian, but he is far from polite and he most emphatically does not consider himself a servant of anybody. Even the lowest, rawest recruit to the police force holds himself superior to lesser mortals and as a veritable personification of official hauteur. He is less interested in preserving law and order than imposing his version of it upon the public. Especially in the countryside the Indian policeman has earned a very unenviable reputation, and the villager is often content to put up with petty injustices rather than seek their redress at the hands of his supposed protectors.

* * *

New Order

But now the old order has changed and so must the policeman with it. He must learn that bossing and hectoring over the public can be no longer allowed and that politeness is a very necessary and integral part of his discipline. The iron hand must be always encased in the velvet glove and the baton and the lathi must not form such a conspicuous part of his makeup—either actually or figuratively. He must learn that impoliteness will not pay and that incivility is as much a crime as insubordination. It is one of the fundamental tenets of modern busfness psychology that the customer is always right. While this will be too big a dose for the policeman, he must at least note that the public is not always wrong. And no more "Samjaoing" and third degree even with the alleged wrongdoer, for according to the strict tenets of law a person is presumed to be innocent until he is found guilty judicially. The policeman in other words, must not anticipate the verdict of the Judge and jury by proceeding with summary punishment, as he is too often inclined to do at present.

* * * *

Courtesy Cops

The opening of Schools for courtesy for policemen sounds a revolutionary move, but it is not so novel as it appears. The policeman in Britain is world-famous for his politeness as much as efficiency. Especially the London "Bobby" is looked upon as a paragon of the policeman's virtues. But even in England they have lately formed a special corps of "Courtesy Corps," to serve as the exemplars of the good old dictum, "Toujours la politesse."

The need of inculcating the lessons of politeness in the police force was admirably stressed by the Hon. Mr. Kher in a recent message to the Indian Police Annual. He observed: "The police must remember that courtesy is the salt of life and a fair sprinkling of it makes many unpleasant things tolerable, if not actually pleasant. It is the duty of policeman to make discipline so agreeable to the people that it spontaneously evokes orderly behaviour without being compelled to coerce. So far little attention has been given in India to the education of the police, and the result it that the very mention of a policeman rouses either disgust or terror in the hearts even of educated people. This must not be. It is time we realised that even the best of police-forces cannot maintain order in society or detect crime without a great deal of co-operation from the citizens. . . . . It is the duty of every Government to devise a system of education for the police, whereby it will be possible to make them more serviceable to society without marring their efficiency in the matter of maintaining order."

* * *

A Poser

So everybody is agreeable (save perhaps the unfortunate policeman himself!) to the proposition that the custodian of law and order should undergo a course of courtesy. Manners maketh a man, it is said, and politeness will now mark the policeman. But who is going to undertake this task? Not surely the superior officials in the police hierarchy, for they cannot be expected to teach what they themselves have not learnt! Nor is it any use asking eminent citizens to go and deliver occasional harangues to the policemen, which are more likely to bore than to instruct.

The brilliant suggestion is made in this connection that the employment of the fair sex in the police force will go a long way in improving its manners. Example is after all better than precept, and it is pointed out that the very presence of Eve will restrain the bellicose tendencies of their brother police. Arrogance will disappear; rudeness will be at a discount and the hard-swearing, bellowing cop will soon learn to coo like the gentle dove. The experiment is no doubt worth trying, but what if the result turns out to be the direct opposite of what is expected? What if, instead of the hard-bitten bobbies being infected by the gentility of the fair recruits, the latter themselves start imitating the lax ways of the former? The female of the species is proverbially more deadly than the male, and Heaven help us, therefore, from such a contingency!

National Scouts

(Continued From Page 13)

meant to insult this country. He met with severe rebuffs in Bombay, Madras and wherever he went. His futile attempts, on the contrary, led to greater antagonism and indignation in the general public. All the explanations by the Chief Commissioner were issued over the signature of Mr. Hogg as Deputy Chief Commissioner and not by the Chief Commissioner.

The Second Triennial Conference met under clouded and stormy skies last year, and the absence of Mr. Hogg led to the Indian Headquarters agreeing to send the Nawab of Chhatari and Mr. Thaddaeus to the First Scout Round Table Conference. Members of the Triennial Conference opposed even the inclusion of Mr. Hogg in the Headquarters Council

The First Round Table Conference reached unanimous decisions and the Nawab of Chhatari, as Chairman of the Conference, agreed to the inclusion of the word 'State' instead of 'King-Emperor' in the body of the Pledge. This compromise would have been accepted by all the Provinces. It is said that Mr. Justice Vivian Bose from C. P. even pleaded with the Punjab reactionaries to accept the compromise for the sake of unity, but Mr. Hogg and Justice Sir Douglas Young would not have it. The Nawab of Chhatari was led to retract from the compromise he had accepted, and he was even ill advised to issue the notorious secret circular, the authorship of which cannot be placed at the door of the Nawab Saheb who had signed it. The Nawab of Chhatari is a gentleman with laudable intentions and mild temper, but his vaccilation and timid surrender to his inferiors has led to the present crisis.

The Second Round Table Conference was attended by "the commandeered votes and shut minds" of petty Indian State Associations, which were already prepared by the secret circular to vote for the reactionaries. The result was an end of the unity conference, but the creation of a powerful, united scout movement which is sweeping everything before it and giving the final blows to the tottering structure of the Baden-Powell Association.

Mr. Hogg's Manoeuvres

The sorry plight of the B.P. Movement is a matter of regret to all scouts, but this miserable fate has been brought about by men like Mr. Hogg whose interests in the Scout Movement are far different from Scouting itself. Now Mr. Hogg has to run from pillar to post, cajoling reactionaries to take every possible action against the National Movement. Mr. Tyrell, the District Commissioner for Bombay, who strongly protested at the 'At Home' in honour of Pandit Bajpai to Dr. Mehta's frank and plain words against Mr. Hogg and the Punjab Association, has now found an ally in Mr. Hogg. At the Blavatsky Lodge the Bombay Local Association friends said, "Who is Mr. Hogg, why give him so much importance?" And yet Mr. Hogg, against all moral rules of conducting Scout Associations agreed to meet the Bombay Local Association under the auspices of Mr. Tyrell over the head of the Provincial Association. Now Mr. Tyrell moves heaven and earth to stage a battle against his own superiors who gave him the Commissioner's Warrant Mr. Tyrell, with the support of a small clique of a handful of scouts and non-scouts, is planning against Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and Sir C. V. Mehta. And Mr. Hogg arrived to speak to the District Association over the heads of the Provincial authorities. This thoroughly exposes the want of discipline and democratic spirit in the Baden-Powell Movement. A mere District Association with a handful of scouts under the leadership of an Englishman is challenging his own Provincial Association with a membership of thousands of scouts which has decided by a huge majority to have nothing to do with the Baden-Powell Movement. It is said that the Provincial Association dropped a hint to Mr. Hogg that it would not like his addressing Bombay friends. Mr. Hogg suddenly took ill, and the meeting was cancelled.

Bombay Will Accept Challenge

There is no doubt that Bombay will accept the challenge of Mr. Tyrell and all scoutmasters, parents and principals of schools will know what fitting reply should be given to those who are prepared to crush scout ideals to serve their narrow political ends. It is reliably understood that a meeting is to be shortly convened to organise the National Scout Movement on a wider basis than now in the city of Bombay. It is earnestly hoped that parents and guardians of scouts and guides, heads of educational institutions, all scoutmasters and guide leaders, the national newspapers of the city and the Education Department of the Government of Bombay will give their full and whole-hearted support to answer the challenge of Mr. Tyrell and the Local Association, and build in our city of a purely educational movement, run on non-sectarian lines, for the creation of worthy citizens for our city.

Meanwhile, we shall request the Provincial Association to note without delay the challenge to its authority by officials who owe their warrants to them. These are days of action, and if the proud name of the Scout Movement is not to be tarnished, any weakness or vaccilation in the face of a clear duty on the part of the Provincial Association will be taken by the public to mean that there is a silent acquiescence in the revolt of petty subordinates.

The Provincial Association must note that the Executive Committee of the Local District Association, which is a mere servant of the General body, has passed resolutions transgressing its powers. The general body meeting has not been summoned for months. The Secretary of the Association cooly announces that the Executive Council will continue to function though its period of existence is ended, till the next general body meeting, which may not meet till October. It is for the Provincial Association to step in and put an end to the anarchy that rules the Local District Association of Bombay.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

HOW INDIA CAN LEAD THE WORLD IN TENNIS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In last Sunday's "Kaiser-i-Hind", "Veritas," commenting on the elimination of India from the Davis Cup by Belgium, asks, "Can we play first class Tennis?" Then he opines that "we have not that genius for this game that we have for some others—cricket, polo, hockey and wrestling. There has always been something lacking in our tennis." This is rather a sweeping statement to make in regard to the genius of our people for this game. It has been proved in every sphere of life that Indians, given the fullest scope and opportunity, can hold their own against the rest of the world. Our grievance has always been—and it is still there to-day that we are not given that scope and opportunity to prove our mettle.

EARLY STARS

When this game first took root in this land about a quarter of a century ago, there were only a few votaries to it. It was a fashionable and costly game and only those who could afford, took it up. But there were several who took it up very seriously and cultivated it with the zeal and earnestness of almost a fanatic. Fortunately for them the facilities provided in those days for practice were sufficient for those small number of its devotees. So they could rise much higher than the average player who revelled in it more for the sake of fashion than serious play. It was due to this that such a great galaxy of players like Mahomed Sleem, the Fyzee brothers, U. D. Ranga Rao, J. H. Chinmulgund, J. A. D. Naoroji and R. A. Wagle appeared on our horizon.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED

With the passage of time, this game increased in popularity and the number of its votaries increased ten-fold. But to our misfortune the facilities for play did not keep pace with the tide of enthusiasm. Many a rising star disappeared from the horizon without reaching the great heights to which they were capable.

CATALOGUE OF HANDICAPS

The particular handicaps I am referring to are (1) wants of courts, (2) other practising facilities, (3) coaching, (4) tournament play and (5) foreign tours. In this connection I would draw the pointed attention of my readers that the games which "Veritas" has mentioned—and football I would add—provide immense facilities for development in almost all parts of the country. Tennis alone stands on a different footing like the step-daughter of the house. It is worthy of note that the players mentioned above hail mostly from this Presidency. The Davis Cup team has given an excellent account of themselves. To say that we do not possess first class material now would be an insult to the younger generation. And to declare that we do not possess the genius for the game would be an insult to the people as a whole unless and until we have provided them with all the facilities I have mentioned above and they have been found wanting.

LOOK AT THE WORLD

"Veritas" cannot be ignorant of all the facilities which the leading tennis countries of the world provide for their rising stars. Can he assure to the world that India does even a little of what they are doing for the development of tennis? How can he then expect Indians to keep pace with them? It is just like slandering India for her inability to defend herself against foreign aggresson without giving her a chance to suitably arm herself. "Veritas" may well retort that if India can be champion of the world in hockey without having all the advantages as obtain in the West for other games, why can she not do so in tennis? The answer is a simple one. Hockey is still in its infancy in other parts of the World. Consequently India can hold sway over them without any difficulty. But when they grow up India will not have such an easy job to retain her suzeranity in the hockey world, unless she too moves with the times in affording greater facilities to her players.

DEARTH OF COURTS.

As I have stated above Bombay led in tennis as in cricket a few years ago. But gradually she has been pushed away from that position in both the games. I want to know how many of those who have the keeping of our destiny in cricket and tennis have analysed the causes of our downfall and devised practical remedies for the removal of these complaints. As far as tennis is concerned. I do not see much to shout about. The number of tennis courts stand almost on the same level as it was perhaps two decades ago—even though the number of players may have increased ten times. Where then can players get intensive practice which is absolutely necessary for perfect command over strokes—and stamina, to boot?

PLAYING FACILITIES

I need hardly repeat that tennis is a very expensive game. Rackets cost so much money and you must have good rackets to play with. New balls are necessary for practice which you cannot get from your club or gymkhana every now and then unless you pay for them. This is a heavy item too—but it cannot be avoided. On the top of it you have to pay for reservation of courts in addition to your monthly subscription. I would ask "Veritas" in all seriousness how many Indians can afford to foot this bill every month to attain high standard in the game. I am not talking about the wealthy class at all, because even if they could afford the money they would not stand the strain of intense practice. Of course there are always exceptions to the rule but they too have their own limitations.

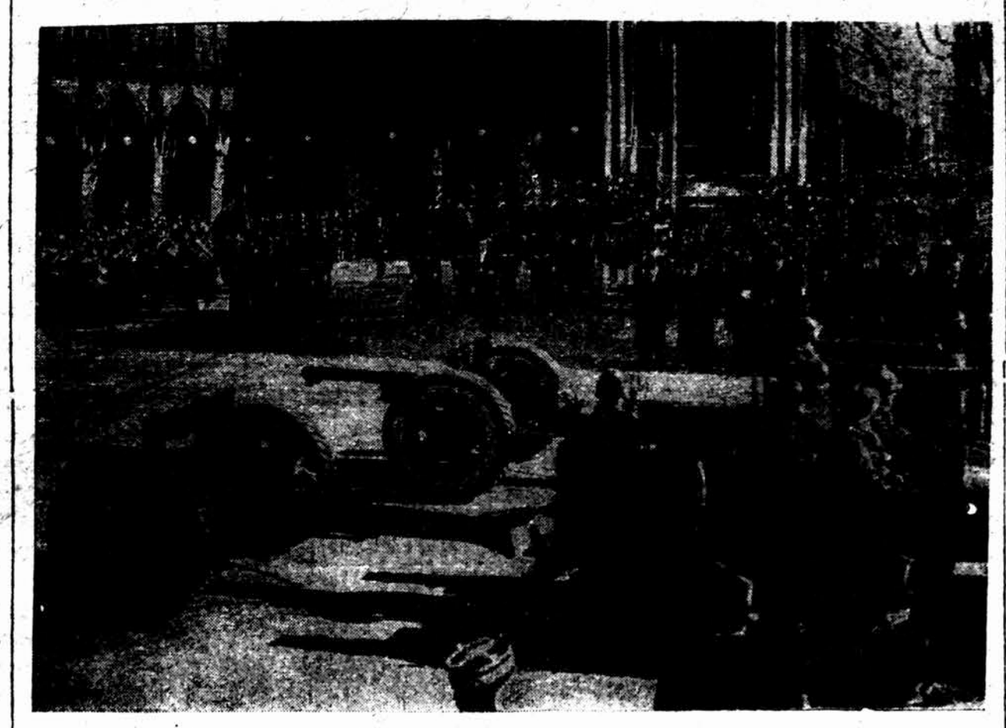
COACHING AND TRAINING

Next in order comes coaching. This has been almost an unknown thing in our land. It is only recently that foreign experts are being invited to give useful hints to our promising players. It is more of a show than substantial help to our players. To be really useful the coaching must begin early so that erroneous styles of play may be avoided and strong points may be cultivated from the beginning.

As for training in tournaments, I am afraid our players are having an overdose of them. Too many tournaments have sprung up of late in all parts of the country and our players revel in them with great gusto. It is imperative that players should accustom themselves to tournament play stage by stage before they can reach the top-rung of the ladder. Too much of indiscriminate play does more harm than good to the player.

FOREIGN TOURS

Ultimately comes the question of sending players abroad frequently. Most of the leading tennis countries of the world including Japan and China, have realised the importance of this venture. It does not need any arguments to emphasise the fact that a player however great he is feels uncomfortable under strange conditions and surroundings. He must therefore accustom himself to those conditions before he can produce his best. For a rising player it is still more necessary because he must measure his strength with others as often as possible and gain experience in tactics and strategy. Anita Lizana of Chile and Kho Sin Kie are two outstanding examples of improvement under training in Europe for a couple of years. If our players are given all these facilities I have not the least doubt that they would prove to the world that they can do what others can.



"Joan of Arc" Day celebration in Paris: Photo shows the machanised forces which participated in the celebration.

Armed 'Planes For Scotland Yard

Move To Combat Air Smuggling

LONDON, (By Mail)

A secret police aerodrome is nearing completion in a lonely part of Kent. Built at a cost of £100,000, it will house a fleet of fast armed planes which will wage war on Britain's latest racket—air smuggling.

A dossier at Scotland Yard shows that for more than a year new planes have landed thousands of pounds' worth of contraband in various parts of Kent, Sussex and Essex.

This new smuggling racket is believed by Scotland Yard and the French Surete to be operated by a gang of international crooks with headquarters in Paris.

Several years ago necessity forced the authorities to curtail coast-guard services, with the result that parts of Kent, Sussex and Essex have only one man to seven or eight miles.

NIGHT WATCH

This makes the job easy for the air smuggler. So in conjunction with Scotland Yard, the Kent police bought a site and erected this aerodrome.

If one of the police planes sees any suspicious aircraft on the south coast it will radio the news to the new aerodrome, which will in turn radio the information to Scotland Yard.

Dope Squad detective will then be assigned to "pick up" and follow the various men who are suspected of being involved.

If they leave London by car on the night the plane has been seen they will be trailed.

It is known that these smugglers are armed and desperate men and all police officers engaged on this work will be armed. The police planes will carry machine-guns.

MILLION VOLT X-RAYS

Martyrdom Of Research Workers

By LAURISTON TAYLOR.

Producing very powerful voltages and the X-ray tubes to withstand them are developments of the past few years. They hold great promise for treating cancer in the future. The higher the voltage behind the rays, the harder and shorter are the X-rays, and the more power they have to penetrate thick steel or the human body.

Our ideas of what constitutes high-power in X-rays have changed tremendously. When Prof. Roentgen discovered these strange rays over 40 years ago, only small voltages were used to produce them. For some time, 50,000 volts, enough to photograph the human bones, seemed daringly high. Seven years ago, scientists were stepping X-rays up to 300,000 volts—high enough to penetrate four-inch, steel. To-day when we say high-powered of super-voltage X-rays we mean from 300,000 volts to one or two millions.

Radio waves may be 3,000 feet long and light waves are fairly short—about a fifty-thousandth of an inch. But X-rays are only a trillionth of an inch long. To produce them we must use a long tube from which every trace of air has been exnausted. At one end there is a filament, like that in an electric light bulb, which when heated throws off electrons. Millions of these tiny electrified particles are pulled by the voltage to the other end of the tube, where they strike a target—a massive block of some metal such as tungsten. The stronger the voltage applied to the target, the harder the pull that forces the electrons toward it. The actual speeds are 150,000 miles a second or faster. The electrons striking the target produce the X-rays.

The 1,200,000-volt tube constructed for the Miller Hospital in St. Paul is 27 feet long. It has a target of gold, five inches across, and it is made of porcelain and metal—not glass. Most tubes are made up of sections of heavy glass cylinders, like those used in filling station gasoline pumps. In general, a tube is one to one and a half feet long for each hundred thousand volts. In contrast, there is the X-ray tube for dental X-ray work which is about three inches long.

With supervoltage rays, it takes a thicker, heavier coat of armour to enclose the tube for safety to those near it. If an X-ray tube is enclosed in lead, an eighth of an inch is thick enough for ordinary 200,000 volt X-rays, but the lead should be one or two inches thick for high-powered rays. If concrete is used it takes one or two feet to encase a supervoltage X-ray tube for real safety.

There is a long line of martyrs in science, who endured burns and some of whom died, from working with X-rays without adequate protection. The earliest research workers had no idea of the power of X-rays. They were so fascinated by the possibility of looking through solid walls of matter, and helping the sick, that they paid no attention to sunburn on their hands—it looked like sunburn—or to a thickening of the skin. But presently the burns forced themselves on the attention of these workers. Some lost a hand through infection, or even died from the effects of exposure to X-rays.

There has been one difficult problem in X-rays research—to measure X-rays dosage as precisely as a druggist can measure out a prescription. The dose must not be too large but if it is not large enough, the treatment won't do much good. For a long time, meters weren't exact enough. At the National Bureau of Standards, we have developed an instrument to measure X-ray power precisely, so that physicians' little dose meters could be calibrated to that master instrument.

It is relatively complicated—too much so for hospital use. However, it is small enough and light enough to be carried around, and yet accurate enough to be the final standard of the United States. It has been compared with foreign instruments of similar kind, and all European countries have now accepted the same unit of X-ray dosage, so that doctors throughout the world can describe treatment with X-rays, in terms that all of them can understand.

Unfortunately, we cannot measure the high-powered X-rays with that instrument and this is one of the principal reasons why super-voltage X-rays are not more widely used to-day. Although one hears of scientists producing X-rays with several million volts of electricity, there have been no adequate standards for X-rays of over 200,000 volts, and there has been a very natural hesitancy about their use.

X-ray doses are described in terms of a unit called the roentgen—named after the man who discovered X-rays. For ordinary X-rays a dose of 700 units is frequently given to patients. And with supervoltage X-rays safe doses as large as two or three thousands units are administered. There is less danger of X-ray burns with high-powered X-rays. The dose is given more quickly and it goes more powerfully and directly to the spot. Since X-rays have a certain selective ability to attack diseased tissue without harming so very much the normal tissue around it, high-powered rays are valuable in penetrating to deep-seated parts of the body without harming the intervening tissue and organs.

The supervoltage X-rays are able to penetrate more deeply into steel or other metal to detect any hidden flaw that might mean weakness in the construction—and possibly danger. To make the flume pipes of Boulder Dam, it required huge sections of steel pipe three inches thick, and they were welded together into a single pipe big enough for a locomotive to run through it. Every single inch of these joints was radiographed by high-powered X-rays at 300,000 volts. This precaution was taken to insure the ability of the pipes to withstand the tremendous pressure exerted by thousands of tons of water. With rays of about 600,000 volts it is possible to examine metals of much greater thickness than ever before. Every important steel casting used for a Navy gun mount is subjected to X-ray scrutiny.

The million volt X-rays are very nearly identical with the X-rays from radium. Radium treatment was more powerful than X-ray treatment until the X-rays were stepped up.

The employment of X-ray equipment is cheaper than the use of radium. A single bomb of radium may contain as much as a quarter of a million dollars worth of radium, and there aren't many of them. A million volt X-ray equipment costing less than dols. 100,000 is equal to twenty-five million dollars worth of radium. X-rays may possibly replace radium for a portion of the radium therapy field. But radium will nevertheless be utilized in many ways not open to X-rays.

THE CONQUEST OF DEATH

By MUFTI M. SALIM

Death—what a horrible word! Maybe, it is the instinct of self-preservation or maybe, it is the fear of the Unknown. We do not want to die. Sentiment also has a part. The idea of leaving our dear ones for ever and of their grief at missing us make death a loathsome thing. Man never wanted to die and the search for "Aab-i-Hayat" is eternal.

But what is death? At least it is not simply the stoppage of heart beating, as it was supposed to be. There are many people alive whose hearts stopped beating for a few minutes, but started again by cordic injection. Dr. Sergei Briukhonenko, a famous Russian Scientist, restored life in a dog half an hour after the time when according to all medical evidence it had 'died.' He says, "Death is a physiological process consisting of many stages." Modern science has, in some cases, succeeded in restoring life after the first few stages.

There are some cases on record of the feelings of men who had apparently died but again came back to life through medical help.

NOTED DOCTOR'S WEIRD EXPERIENCE.

Last year Sir Auckland Geddes read to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh a paper in which he narrated the experience of a fellow who had passed into the very portals of death. Quoting that man Sir Auckland said "I suddenly realised that my consciousness was separating from another consciousness which was also to me. Gradually I realised that I could see not only my body and the bed on which it lay but everything in the whole house., garden and then I realised that I was seeing not only 'things' at home but in London, Scotland, in fact wherever my attention was directed." Continuing his experience the man said "Gradually I began to realise people. Just as I began to grasp this I saw 'A' enter my bedroom. I realised she got a terrible shock and I saw her hurry to the telephone. I saw my doctor leave his patients and came back very quickly and I heard him say 'He is nearly gone'. I heard him quite clearly speaking to me on the bed but I was not in touch with my body and could not answer him.

"I was really cross when he took a syringe and rapidly injected my body with something which I afterwards learnt was camphor. As the heart began to beat I was drawn back and I was intensely annoyed because I was not interested and just beginning to understand where I was and what I was seeing?

"I came back into the body really angry at being pulled back and once I was back all the clarity of vision of anything and everything disappeared and I was just possessed of a glimmer of consciousness which was suffused with pain"

Another man in America, who after a car accident was taken to hospital as 'dead', describes his trip to "just wonderful peaceful darkness." "In that darkness", he says, "I suppose I was happy but it is difficult to describe that sensation in everyday language. It was a new world that I can't describe in words I know. I floated in this warm friendly place without a worry. Then all of a sudden I was on the hospital bed again. My broken hip hurt, my broken rib throbbed and the puncture in my side pained".

DOES "SOUL" EXIST?

Now scientists are realising that the soul and the body are two real different entities. In life they are bound together; in death they seperate. It is due to the body that soul feels all the yearnings and pains of this world. When freed from it the soul gets peace and contentment and the mask over its vision of "anything and everything" is removed.

The late Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., wrote in his "Reminiscences of the Three Campaigns" how he contracted typhoid fever and during the attacks of delerium he used to leave his body and 'see' things happening at other places which, afterwards, he found to have actually happened just as he 'saw'.

About 'his' returning to the body he wrote, "I roamed on beneath murky skies, apathetic and contented, until something again disturbed my body where it lay, when I was drawn back to it afresh and entered it with ever-growing repulsion."

Though some scientists are still sceptical about the presence of soul as a definite part of a living body, the Indian Yogis knew it thousands of years ago. They not only recognised its presence but had it under such a control that they could 'die' or go into a trance at will for any length of time. There are still a few who have got a control over this force of life, but this secret is handed over only to a few selected persons. Their mastery of Clairvoyance and other similar phenomenon is also attributed to the control over 'soul.' We wonder, what will happen if this secret, that for such a long time has been kept away from the common run of man, is suddenly made public.

METAL DETECTOR

For many years, prisons and other penal institutions have profited by the safety afforded by "Forewarn Detector Equipment" in preventing the smuggling of guns, files, saw-blades and other similar articles into the institution.

Many doorways have been equipped to permit searching of visitors and inmates, and in addition, facilities are provided for frisking mattresses.

The "Alnor" Forewarn Detector Equipment, manufactured by Illinois Testing Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, has been modified and adapted and is now offered for industrial use to detect the presence of tramp iron or steel in various products or materials. Typical of this method of search is the installation made for examining bales of scrap brass for tramp iron prior to resmelting.—"Metals and Alloys."

Iqbal - The Philosopher - Poet

An Uncompromising Critic Of Absolute Idealism, Iqbal Vehemently Denounced Ascetism And Slavish Adherence To Dogmas

By Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND

(CONTINUED FROM OUR ISSUE OF SUNDAY LAST.)

The love of Persian literature which Iqbal's studies both in India and England had fostered in him was bound sooner or later to come out openly. He realized about this time that Urdu was still too poor and immature a language to be made the vehicle of a philosophy such as he had lately conceived, and he knew, too, that he had now to appeal to the whole Muslim world and not only the Muslims of India. So, while continuing to write occasionally in his native language for the benefit of his co-religionists at home, he adopted Persian to express himself to the rest of the Muslim world

He has published four volumes of Persian verse—the "Asrar-i-Khudi" (The Secrets of Self), the "Ramuz-i-Bekhudi" (The Mysteries of Selflessness)), the "Pyam-i-Hashrik" "The Message of the East), the 'IZabur-i-Ajm" (The Psalm of Persia), all of which embody, in the words of Professor Nicholson, "a new and inspiring song, a fiery incantation scattering ashes and sparks and bidding fair to be trumpet of a prophecy."

Tribute From A Western Critic

On the publication of Professor Nicholson's English translation of the first of Iqbal's volumes of philosophical poetry, the "Asrar-i-Khudi," Mr. Herbert Read, reviewing it together with the works of some Western poets, pointed out with remarkable insight one of the most important influences on Iqbal's mature poetry, that of Walt Whitman's ideal pragmatism, and wrote. "This ideal of Whitman's is a critical ideal of workab'lity, of direct use. Applying it here and now, I can think of only one living poet who in any way sustains the test and almost necessarily he is not of our race and creed. I mean Mohammad Iqbal. whose poem, Asrar-i-Khudi (The Secrets of the Self) has recently been translated from the original Persian by Dr. Reynold Nicholson and published by Macmillan. Whilst our native poetasters were rhyming to their intimate coteries about cats and corncrakes and other homely or unusual variations of a Keatsian theme, there was published in Lahore this poem which we are told has taken by storm the younger generation of Indian Muslims. 'Iqbal' writes one of them, 'has come amongst us as a Messiah and has stirred the dead with life.' And what catchpenny nostrum, you will ask, has thus appealed to the covetous hearts of the market place? You will then be told, as I tell you now, that no nostrum. neither of the Jingo nor of the salvationist, has wrought the wonder, but a poem that crystallizes in its beauty the most essential phases of modern philosophy. making a unity of faith out of its multiplicity of ideas, a universal inspiration out of the esoteric logic of the schools."

Mr. Read's tribute, coming as it does from one of the profoundest of Western poets and critics, is a compliment to Iqbal of which he may deservedly proud. The poem is, indeed, one of the most remarkable attempts yet made to present a vigorous philosophy in the garb of poetry. But what it may be asked, is this philosophy? What is the nature of Iqbal's prophecy?

The answer to this question, which is poetically given in the pages of the "Asrar-i-Khudi" and th' e'Ramuz-i-Bekhudi" and resusciated to the two later works, the "Pyam-i-Mashrik" and the "Zabur-i-Ajm," is clearly set down in a short account of his philosophy written by Iqbal at the request of his translator, and included in the introduction to the English rendering of "Asrar." I shall try to summarize the main points od Iqbal's statement below:—

Iqbal's Creed

Reality is a process of becoming or change, not a state of being nor an eternally fixed entity. The Hegelian absolute, the Vedantic Brahma, the Sufi God, is fiction of the mind, an hallucination of the neurotic imagination. As against the Absolute, the finite centres of experience, which Bradley condemned as infected with relativity, are for Iqbal the fundamental facts of the universe All life is individual; there is no such thing as a universal life; God himself is an individual. He is the most supreme individual Individuals partake of the nature of God. Man not only absorbs the world of matter by mastering it; he absorbs God himself into his Ego by assimilating divine attributes. Love, which in itself highest form "is the creation of desires and ideals" and the endeavour to realize them, is the essence of life. Desires are good or bad according as they strengthen or weaken the individual Ego, the personality. The individual has to be a member of the ideal community of Islam in order to realize perfection, because Islam is immortal, and by a whole-hearted devotion to it the individual will lose himself in the Muslim Kingdom of God upon earth.

These hard, bare products of metaphysical speculation are threaded into a necklace of pure pearls in the "Asrar" and the "ramuz," so that their appeal is not to the head but to the heart. His thoughts no longer remain the bare stiff such as logic is made of, but assume all the brightest and most glowing hues of flowers in a beautiful garden.

Conscious of his own high destiny, the poet first proclaims himself a Prophet—an apostle, not of this age but of to-morrow:—

"I am waiting for the votaries that arise at dawn,
Oh, happy they who shall worship my fire,
I have no need of the ear of to-day,
I am the voice of the poet of to-morrow."

Then, Persian fashion, he invokes the Saqi "to fill his cup with wine and pour moonbeams into the dark night of his thoughts"

"That I may lead home the wanderer
And imbue the idle lookers-on with restless impatience.
And advance hotly on a new quest,
And become known as the champion of a new spirit."

Rumi—the Source Of Inspiration

He indicates the source of inspiration. It is Maulana Lala-ud-Din Rumi, the great mystical poet of Persia:—

"It was night; my heart would fain lament,
The silence was filled with my cries to God,
I was complaining of the sorrows of the world.
And bewailing the emptiness of my cup;
At last mine eyes could endure no more,
Broken with fatigue, went to sleep.
Then appeared the Master, formed in the mould of truth,
Who wrote the Koran of Persia;
He said "O frenzied lover,
Take a draught of love's pure wine,
Strike the chords of thine heart and loose a tumultous strain,
Dash thine head against the dupping glass and thine eyes against the lancet."

And although the pantheistic "beauty-worshipping and love-making" of Jalal-ud-Din and his poetifling are not the aim of this masnavi, as Iqbal calls his "Asrar," evidently modelled o Rumi's famous poem, he pays due tribute to his master:—

"Inspired by the genius of the Master of Rum
I rehearse the sealed book of the secret lore;
His soul is the source of the flames;
I am but as the spark that gleams for a moment;
His burning candle consumed me, the moth;
His wine overwhelmed my goblet;
The master of Rum transmutes my earth to gold,
And clothes my barren dust with beauty."

The cardinal principles of his philosophy are explained thus:—

"The form of existence is an effect of the Self;
"Whatsoever thou seest is a secret of the Self."

Love is the source of all ideals, and the means of their realization.

"The luminous point whose name is the Self
Is the life spark beneath our dust;
By love it is made more lasting,
More living, more burning, more flowing;
From love proceeds the radiance of its being
And the development of its knownw possibilities;
Its nature gathers fire from love;
Love instructs it to illumine the world."

"Be Not Weak"

Be not weak, do not beg or ask, is his advice to the ideal Muslim, for the Self is weakened by asking.

"Be a man honour and, like the bubble, thy cup inverted over in the midst of the sea."

As an uncompromising critic of absolute idealism Iqbal vehemently denounces "Plato, the prime ascetic and sage" as "one of that ancient flock of sheep" and makes the Sheikh in his story of "The Sheikh and the Brahman' address the Hindu priest thus:—

"O wanderer in the lofty sky,
Pledge thyself to be true for a little to this earth.
Thou hast lost thy way in the wilderness of speculation,
Thy fearless thought has passed beyond heaven."

The final invocation, a passionately ecstatic appeal of the wild and insane lover of free souls, of unlimited, infinite and perfect minds, is a fitting epilogue to the battle which Iqbal has waged against the shackles of slavery to dogmas through sixteen hundred verses of intense beauty.

"O thou that art as the soul in the body of the universe,
Thou art our soul and thou art ever fleeing from us,
Thou breathest music into life's lute;
Life envies death when death is for thy sake.
Once more bring comfort to our sad hearts,
Once more dwell in our breasts,
Once more let us hear thy call in honour,
Strengthen our weak love."

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

The Turkish Government's Council of Ministers has approved a three-year plan to develop Turkey's mining resources, including coal, chrome and copper. Turkey also possesses large and undeveloped deposits of antimony. lignite, iron, ore, lead, silver and an unknown quantity of gold.

* * *

Fingerprints can now be traced, even if gloves are worn, by a secret process discovered at the Metropolitan (London) Police College.

* * *

An electric amplifier that increases the sound from a harmonica to the proportions of the double forte on a grand organ, has been invented by Benjamin Franklin Meissner, of Milburn. N. J.

* * *

Osamu Mabuchi, an assistant at Kyotto Imperial University, Japan, has perfected a talking picture device which films scenes with ultra-violet rays. The development of such a method has been sougnt by experts in many countries since the rays are said to cause no halation in photography.

* * *

Anesthetics for surgery and antiseptic salves for healing wounds were used in China two thousands years ago.

* * *

A new electric amplifier is being used to detect the presence of borers in timber. The "ear" is so sensitive that it will pick up the sounds produced by a grub as it eats its way through wood. The vibrations produced by the grubs are amplified a million times through a series of vacum tubes.

* * *

Germany expects to harvest a yearly crop of more than 500 tons of human hair from barber shops. Experiments have shown that hairs as short as one-third of an inch can be mixed with other fibres and used for carpets, roofing felt and similar materials.

Wildcat Drillers Get More Oil By Using Latest Methods

Modern methods of exploration and drilling have improved the batting average of wildcat drillers who search for oil in areas far from proved producing structures.

Twelve per cent of all wildcat wells drilled in the southwest last year were producers of oil, gas or both, Dr. Frederic H. Lahee, geologist, reports. About one well in nine, drilled on geological information alone, was a producer in 1937, says Dr. Lahee, while the chances of getting production from a well located on geophysical evidence are better than one in four.

Drillers who put down wells on a "hunch" location were successful only once in about fifteen attempts in 1937. New methods of exploring for oil, adopted by many drillers, have reduced costs greatly. Instead of putting down a full-size hole, eight to ten inches in diameter, in exploratory work the drillers now use small holes, usually five or six inches in diameter, costing less to drill.

Later if the field shows promise, a full-size hole is drilled. Last year, with 4,096,990 feet of dry holes and 765,690 feet of producing wells drilled, costs under the old method would have been dol. 34,000,000 while by the new method they would have been only about half that much.

PICTURE-TELEGRAMS

They Can Now Be Sent For Half A Crown In Germany

The illustration shows one of the remarkable new portable telephoto machines that have been installed in many of the most important post offices in Germany.

Their introduction makes it possible for pictures to be transmitted at a remarkably cheap rate, in fact, you can send pictorial proof that you are still fit and flourishing to any of your friends or relatives who may be interested in the matter, for the very low cost of half a crown. And that is certainly cheap at the price!

New Eye For The Blind

The photo-electric cell that modern invention of a hundred ingenious uses—has none more beneficent than one of the most recent discovered for it. It can enable the blind to read books printed in ordinary type. The mechanism concerned is somewhat complex, but the effect is that the photo-electric cell scans the printed page, conveying its varying impulses in such a manner that the black of the type is reproduced in an embossed form on a slowly-moving strip of aluminium foil which unwinds from a spool. All blind persons cannot read Braille characters, and for them this machine should open up a new window on life. Only trouble is, it is likely to be much too expensive for most of them. It is called the Visegraph, and was invented in America.

Phonews

Britain has now three million telephones. The figure is news, for that number has only just been reached. But they are just ordinary telephones. But here are news-items of the telephone itself from the scientific-advance angle:

In America a phone has been fitted with an attachment that will take a message all by itself. If there is nobody there to answer the caller at the other end, he doesn't have to slam down the receiver and go away cursing. He merely gives the message to the phone. His voice activates two small magnets, and the sound-waves are conveyed to a moving strip of steel ribon, which is magnetized in varying degrees accordingly. When the absentee returns, all he has to do is to play back the ribbon through a second magnet mechanism and he hears what he missed the first time.

Another telephonic wonder is the Seeing-telephone. The present writer had the uncommon experience of speaking on the phone to the Editor of Modern Wonder and seeing him and his every move and expression as he spoke, on a foot-square screen in front of the instrument. Similarly, the writer was visible to the editor. It was, in effect, two-way tele-vision, and is the property of the Telefunken Company of Germany. The mechanism by which this extraordinary result is obtained is highly complex, and I think it is unlikely that it will soon be fitted to more than a very few of Britain's three million phones. Apart from cost, many people would jib at the idea of appearing before the caller at the other end, though. But, of course you never know.

Toothache In Stone Age

People who tend to idealise the remote past are fond of suggesting that primitive man, living a natural, uncivilised existence, was a healthier and happier individual than modern man. They claim, for instance, that our ancestors, eating rough and raw foods, had perfect teeth and never suffered from toothache. As proof of this claim they point to the skulls displayed in museums.

An American professor now declares that this idea of primitive man's immunity from tooth troubles is false. Those museum specimens were chosen for exhibition because they happened to be perfect or nearly perfect. Faulty specimens, and there have been many, were kept in the background. A study of these imperfect skulls has enabled scientists to form a truer picture of the nature of early man.

A hundred thousand years ago, in the period known as the Old Stone Age, dental decay occurred in the mouth of from 5 to 20 per cent. of the population, according to the American professor, but 20 thousand years ago, in the New Stone Age, from 15 to 45 per cent. were affected.

Though toothache must have been common in those far-off days, it cannot be denied that people in the Stone Ages had fewer tooth troubles than we have to-day. As the centuries passed the proportion of sufferers increased until in the twentieth century it is reckoned that from 15 to 90 per cent. of the adult population are afflicted sooner or later. But the proportion was just about the same in 3,500 B. C.

The American scientist puts the blame, not on civilisation, but on domestication, which began thousands, perhaps millions, of years ago.

The Place Of Fear In The Life Of A Child

(Continued From Page 11)

one's age, helps to keep people young but should certainly not make them foolish! That reminds me at this instant of a number of cases where mothers will coddle their children and try to keep them babies as long as they can, but the children to their own detriment find a way out by playing up and gaining for themselves both, the advantages of childhood as well as the privileges of girlhood or boyhood. They refuse to undertake any responsibility and secure for themselves an easy sailing through adolescence. Their character remains unformed as every mistake is excused on the scare that "she is really too young."

I should like some of these parents to see your Lila. She is what I call a perfect specimen of a rounded girlhood charming although she shows everyday of her age; she does not have to pretend to forget a couple of years to gain approval and friendship from either sex!

Both the letter and the rain has stopped.

FRUIT JAMS.

If any one happens to be receiving parcels from the hills of strawberries or any other fruit in large quantities that cannot be consumed before it rots the best thing to do is to turn it into jams.

They are delicious, and home-made jams are particularly wholesome for a child. They are very easy to make but should be stored very carefully into clean dry jars with air-tight lids. The recipe for strawberry Jam is given below but the same method is applied to all fruit jams. If the fruit is very sour more sugar may be added.

STRAWBERRY JAM

5lbs strawberries 5lbs sugar.

METHOD:—

Clean the fruit without water if possible. If water is used spread it out a little till it is dry. Take a clean saucepan and put the fruit in it with equal quantity of sugar. Let this cook over a slow fire till the mixture is sticky and the right consistency for jam. Cool thoroughly before bottling.

MONKEYS CAUSE PANIC IN CITY OF HALIFAX

HALIFAX, (By Mail.)

Twentyfive young monkeys fresh from the jungles of India caused a panic in this city when they escaped from a crate in which a British liner brought them here.

Soon after their escape was discovered, they led a chase over towering grain elevators, up ships' rigging, to the lobby of a smart hotel. Some found the City's park.

Harbour officials, police and others in full cry helplessly watched the creatures scale waterfront buildings and ship's masts.

The monkeys arrived here with a collection of snakes and birds in the steamer 'City of Salisbury' which had brought them from Calcutta.

Stevedores moved the crate of monkeys to a waterfront shed preparatory to fumigation of the ship. The following morning they found the crate outside an open door of shed—empty.

By that time, the animals had taken their chance at freedom. They turned the waterfront into a circus.

Soon afterwards, appeals were received by the police from other parts of the city asking them to deal with the unwelcome visitors. One woman phoned to say she had a monkey on her back door-step.

It was the climax to an exciting trip for the crew of the 'City of Salisbury'. Before the ship left Calcutta, a Himalayan bear got loose, causing general alarm. On the voyage, a valuable King Cobra devoured another one of his species.

The entire cargo of animals was consigned to New York.

DETACHABLE STOOL ON SANDER MAKES WORK EASIER

Sanding floors is a more comfortable task with the latest type sander, which has a detachable stool for the operator.

The sander is adjustable for floor tilt and picks up the dust by vacuum. It can be detached from its floor mountings for hand use. A searchlight-type bulb throws a spotlight on dark corners.

PETROL GROWS ON TREES

War-scare has invented a new sort of motor fuel extracted from vegetable matter. The chief of the French Government's experimental station at Segon, Africa, decided to ascertain whether, in a war, French African Colonies could produce their own petrol.

Carbonisation of cabbage tree nuts yielded 33 gallons of petrol per carbonised ton; and the same vegetable matter yielded also an excellent heavy motor oil.

Using such fuel exclusively, the Frenchman made a successful 300-mile motor-car trip. Mass production of this petrol may begin soon.

PEOPLE GETTING FEWER

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC, edited by Lancelot Hogben, F.R.S. (Allen and Unwin. 30s.)

Within the next hundred years the populations of Britain, Western Europe, and other white countries, like Australia, will decline rapidly.

Already birth rates are falling in these communities, which will ultimately contain relatively few children and large numbers of old people.

Efforts to raise the birth rate are not likely to be successful because there has been an actual decline in fertility in the western countries.

The full significance of these facts is not realised and owe a debt of gratitude to the research which has been undertaken by the Department of Social Biology in London University.

"Political Arithmetic" contains 12 essays which set forth the results of research conducted by six members of this department, including such world-famous authorities as Dr. R. R. Kuczynski. The work thus published is part of an ambitious plan of social investigation which Professor Hogben, until recently, the head of the Department, endeavoured to accomplish.

His aims are set forth in a brilliant introduction and, briefly follow this argument.

Economists spend their time producing a hotch-potch of metaphysical theorising which is frequently unrelated to the facts of social and economic organisation.

Their work, in fact, confuses the person who wants to do something positive with society.

It is necessary, therefore, to build up the facts about society so that "social science can undertake the responsibility of keeping the body and politic alive."

The basic work must thus be concerned with the numbers of the population, birth-rates, fertility and social characteristics.

For the ordinary reader this book will be heavy going, but in the statistics there is much interesting and valuable material. For example:—

Only 12 per cent of the undergraduates at Oxford and 13 per cent at Cambridge have an elementary school background.

Manual workers contribute one half of all children attaining a selected high level of ability, while in the case of children of large business owners the number with opportunities for higher education is twice as great as the number who reach the ability level.

It is to be regretted that Professor Hogben's plan of inquiry into the population of Great Britain now seems unlikely to be completed. The results are necessary for the scientific planning of social progress.

Apart from academic difficulties, the Ministry of Health has been a handicap. It has refused to allow access to the printed reports in its library on which a section of the book dealing with differential mortality of mothers and infants was to be based.

The Ministry, in other words, refused to divulge information which would undoubtedly reflect adversely the social conditions of Britain.

A method has been developed in the laboratories of the Wool Industries Research Association, Leeds, England, for keeping months from wool. The wool is treated with a barrier of rubber which makes the task of the moth too distasteful or too difficult.

* * *

Workers in factories adjacent to open fields may be protected from snow glare during winter by a newly-developed pale green adhesive liquid which, when brushed or sprayed on windows admits 90 per cent of sun-light and coverts it to a mellow softly diffused illumination.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Since my coming to Bombay, we have had two enjoyable Sundays at Khar Balkan-ji-Bari. It was a great pleasure to see old faces and meet the lively batch of local Balkan-ji-Bari after an absence of twenty days.

Our children did not seem to be very anxious to know the details of my tour in Sind. Perhaps they thought, they would read that account in these columns. They were rather starved of outings, and they knew that monsoon was ahead, so they were anxious to go out somewhere, anywhere.

On Sunday, May 22, we went to Juhu. There we visited Camps of the Summer School of Physical Training and Ismailia Children. The former is doing a great service to boys by imparting to them physical instruction and teaching

A Village Girl.

them how to keep fit and healthy.

The Ismailia Children's Camp seemed to be more or less for the merriment of little boys and girls. All the expenses of this Camp were paid by H. H. the Aga Khan. The idea is a wonderful one. Only I wish that these camps should be held on a grander scale and some particular programme of the routine should be fixed.

After visiting these Camps we went to see the personal collections of Mr. Rane. The things in his collection were many and varied: from the simplest toy to the most complicated things in Science ce—every thing there was nicely kept and neatly arranged. His small Museum is by itself "education through entertainment."

On Sunday, May 29, we went to Malad. Children met at the "Gulistan," at 4-30 a.m. We took coffee, and left the place at 5 a.m. We reached Malad in the early morning. Then we hiked to the Marwa Sea Beach.

We enjoyed walking over sand and through water. The atmosphere was cool and calm, beautiful and wonderful. Firstly, we sat down and took our breakfast. Then we felt like taking bath in the sea. Most of us had not brought the bathing costumes or anything whatsoever, but somehow we managed it all right.

Do you know what I did? I made knickers of my waist-coat, and it served the purpose so well. We enjoyed the sea bath to our heart's content. And after that we played cricket..... and sat to sing songs and relate stories to each other.

Then we marched back to Malad. On the way we felt thirsty, and Bro. R. V. Raman and Bro. Mohan Nadkarni were kind enough to help us by taking out water from the well at one place and driving the pump at another, respectively. Our honoured guest, Mr. Javhermal Amarsingh seemed to be enjoying the hike the most. He took active part in all the items of our programme.

We took lunch at the Camp of the National Scouts' Association, and liked it so much that some of our children took the meals more than enough! After taking some rest there, we returned to the station and sat in the train, which brought us to Khar. Again we took coffee at "Gulistan," and dispersed. What a happy time we had on these two Sundays!

PRESENTS AND "PUSHPA."

Many of my sisters and brothers have stood first or second at their last annual examinations. This is very gratifying to know. I have sent them small books as a present, which I hope they will like. Prizes awarded to the winners of the last competition have also been despatched. I shall thank all to kindly acknowledge their receipt.

The June 1938 issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" is ready, and can be had from the Manager, 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, by sending to him 3 annas stamps. The issue is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. You are sure to like it very much.

PRIZE WINNERS.

In the last colouring competition, Rupee one each has been awarded to the following:—

1. Sis. Kamal Kantikar.
2. Bro. Shrirang Inamdar.

Consolation prizes have been awarded to the following:—

1. Sis. Susheela Narwane, 2. Hilla Likdawalla, 3. Bro. Balkrishna Ayer, 4. Bro. Baktum Sheikh.

Special mention may be made of the following:—

1. Sis. Sarojini Atmaram Doodhbhate, 2. Sis. Evelyn Sequeira, 3. Sis. Sarojini S. Parelkar, 4. Sis. Roshen Motiwalla, 5. Bro. S. H. Bharucha, 6. Bro. Edwin Coutinho, 7. Bro. Ashok Govindbhai Desai, 8. Bro. Sylvester Lobo.

The following did not get any prize because they neither enclosed one anna as entry fee, nor

Our guest of the day, Mr. Jawaharmal Amarsing.

mentioned their Certificate Number:—

1. Sis. Hirabai S. Dalal,
2. Bro. S. Saravanam.

The following did not get prizes because they did not mention their age:—

1. Sis. J. Thulasi,
2. Bro. Kalyanji Vyas.

The following did not get prizes because they did not mention their full address:—

1. Sis. Mithoo J. Desai.
2. Bro. Gopal P. Sule.

We hope all will be careful in future to follow the competition rules properly and thus not lose their prizes.

A new and easy prize competition will be given in the next week's issue, for which please be on the lookout.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 12th to 18th June, 1938:—

1. Bro. Rajeshwar Telang.
2. Bro. Deosthaley Vinayak.
3. Sis. Premila Mhatre.
4. Bros. Ashok Desai.
5. Sis. Suvina R. Vakil.
6. Bro. S. V. Subramanyam.
7. Bro. Mohd. Kamil Khan.
8. Bro. Denzil Dias.

A City Girl.

9. Sis. Chrystal Corr.
10. Sis. Vinaya Kumari.
11. Bro. Manohar Mehta.

VINU'S AMBITION.

(By Utam Chand.)

Mother, when I'm grown up, I mean to be a doctor.'

So said Vinu, a look of resolve on his bright young face. His mother, who was a widow possessed of very little money, sighed heavily.

'More likely a farm labourer, my boy,' said she. 'Where in the world do you think the money is coming from to train you for a doctor, I should like to know?'

'I can't tell you that, Mother,' Vinu replied with a laugh. 'But mark my words, it is a doctor and not a farm labourer that I shall be.'

With this, he turned away from the little kitchen where his mother was busy sewing, and made his way out into the woods near by. Here—his ambition filling his heart to the exclusion of nearly everything else—he took out his pocket-knife, and upon one of the old trees he cut out these letters:

'Vinu Mehta, M.B., B.S.'

When he had finished his work, he surveyed it with pride.

'Hullo, boy! What are you up to? I didn't give you permission to cut the alphabet on any of my trees.'

Vinu flushed crimson.

He had no idea that the owner of the wood, Seth Gopaldas, was close by.

'Please, sir,' he said, and something in his fearless yet respectful manner won the heart of the Seth, 'It isn't the alphabet I'm cutting—it's——'

Vinu hesitated, suddenly feeling half ashamed of his great ambition.

"Well, go on,' said the Seth.

On the way to Malad.

Cricket at Marwa Beach.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

On the Sea Beach.

'It's something I mean to be, sir,' proceeded Vinu, 'when I'm grown up—'Vinu Mehta, M.B., B.S.'

'Oh, that's it, is it? Take my advice, boy, and don't let your ambition run away with you.'

With this, and a word of caution against the too free use of his pocket-knife, Mr. Gopaldas went on his way.

The winter that followed this incident was the hardest Vinu had ever known.

He was obliged to leave school in order to help support his mother, and the only work that was forthcoming, in the village where he lived, was field labour.

Bravely he did his work, patiently and uncomplainingly, hoping that something might yet 'turn up' which would enable him to fulfil his ambition.

And one day, or rather one night, something did 'turn up.' A vast flood (owing to the heavy rainfall and a gap in the bank of the river), wiped out the homes of scores of the poor villagers, amongst them the cottage of Vinu's mother.

The old woman and her son were almost the first to be rescued, and then Vinu, being a strong and sturdy lad, set himself to the task of helping others.

He worked like a man, his whole heart and strength in his task. It was not until towards midnight that he felt his powers giving out, and he and his fellow-workers (there being nothing apparently left just then for them to do) decided to take a spell of rest.

It was just then that Vinu heard a cry—he listened for a while, then again it rang out over the water. It was unmistakably a cry for help.

Without any more ado, realising that not a moment was to be lost, Vinu rapidly unfastened a boat, and pushing it into the flood he prepared to set about a work of rescue all by himself.

'Help! help!' again came the shout.

A cloud presently rolled away from the face of the moon, revealing to Vinu's eyes, at some little distance ahead, a man clinging with one arm to the branch of a tree, and clasping in the other a helpless little child.

Quick to grasp the danger of the situation, Vinu redoubled his efforts and very soon drew near the spot.

'Hi, there; be quick!'

Vinu recognised the voice—it was Mr. Gopaldas who called. He, with his little daughter, had been rowing to a place of refuge, when by some means the boat overturned, and both were flung into the water.

The Seth, fortunately, was a strong swimmer, and seizing hold of the child, he had managed to reach the overhanging branch of a tree. Here he clung with all his might, till Vinu rowed the boat alongside. It was by no means an easy matter for the boy to steady his craft, and take the little girl into his keeping, but with considerable care, he accomplished the work. Then (the terrified child safe in the boat) he turned his attention to the Seth, who was now nearly benumbed with the cold.

Thanks to Vinu's aid, however, Mr. Gopaldas was able to scramble into the boat, after which he took one of the oars, and helped his young rescuer to row towards a higher level of ground.

'What's your name, boy?' asked Mr. Gopaldas, when later on, their voyage over, they were all three safe on dry land.

'I'm Vinu Mehta, sir, if you please,' replied the lad modestly.

The name was familiar to the Seth.

'What! the boy who carved those letters on my tree?' he said.

'Yes, sir.' Vinu flushed redly in the moonlight as he answered.

'Vinu Mehta, M.B., B.S.', said the Seth in a thoughtful tone of voice. 'Ah, well, we shall see—I'm too cold and wet, and so is my little girl, for any further talk just now. May God bless you, boy, for what you've done to-night! By-and-by, I will try and think what I can do for you.'

Mr. Gopaldas was as good as his word, and it was thanks to his generosity that the necessary fees were paid for Vinu to enter, in course of time, upon a medical career. And so, after all, he was able to fulfil his ambition, and write after his name the coveted letters, 'M.B., B.S.'

QUEER FACTS.
(By Waman Apte).

Embedded in the heart of a baby, which died a few hours after birth, was a tiny piece of metal. At the inquest, the doctor suggested it might have entered mother's body prenatally and that the baby grew round it.

* * *

Horses' nose-prints are all different, just as are our own finger-prints. And they can be used for identification in the same way.

"Talking books" may soon be available for the use of blind persons. Ten records, of which each side runs for about half an hour, will contain the whole of a book of 90,000 words.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

A Scene at the National Revolutionary Academy in Shensi (China): The students of the academy, representing youth of all catagories (note their different kinds of head-wear) join together in singing a patriotic song.

"ANIMALS."
(By Vimala Gokhale).

Here is a jolly game which you can play at a party. It is called "Animals."

All the players except one, who is chosen as leader (the children can make it in turn to fill this position), sit on chairs. The leader stands in front of them.

Each of the other players chooses an animal, and then the leader tells a story about a farm or jungle. He must bring in the names of animals.

As soon as a player hears the name of the animal, which he has chosen, mentioned he or she must immediately stand up and make the sound peculiar to that animal.

If he cannot do so before the leader counts six he must pay a forfeit.

THE VANISHING PICE.
(By Anant Naik).

Hold a pice between the thumb and finger of your left hand and keep the back of your hand towards your friends. Place the finger and thumb of your right hand about the coin.

Pretend to grip the pice with the right finger and thumb, but release the grasp of the left hand slightly, thus allowing the pice to slip into the palm of the left hand.

Then close the right hand as though you have gripped the coin with your finger and thumb. Finally, open both hands and show the pice in the left hand.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)...

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

A MAKER OF HORSES.
(By Burjor).

Some town children had spent a day in the country, and the next morning their teacher asked what was the most wonderful thing they had seen.

"The man who makes real horses," replied one little boy, who had been fascinated by the village blacksmith's forge. "He had just finished one, and I saw him nailing one of its feet on."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

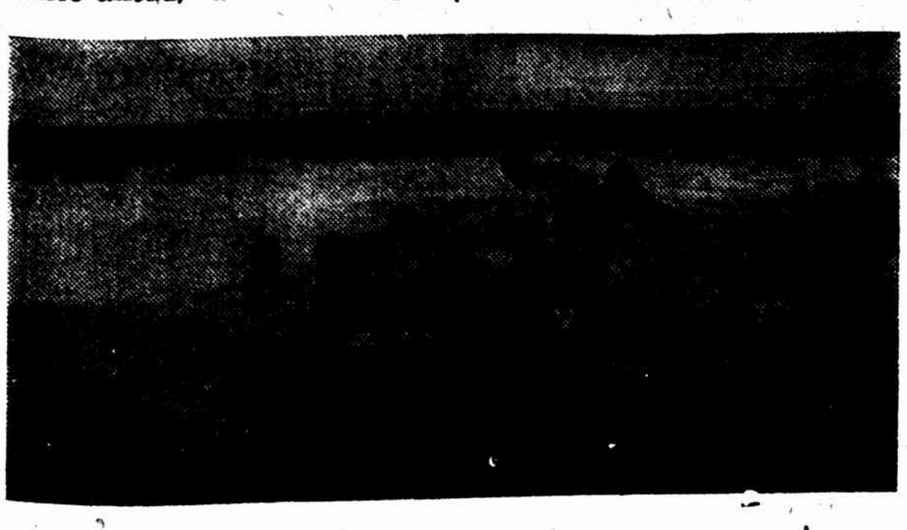
No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



A Plunge in the Water.

THINGS IN GENERAL

University, from where he came up to Oxford on a scholarship at that amazing institution, Ruskin College, which is, perhaps, more realistic than the rest of Oxford.

At Oxford he worked during the vacations to maintain himself. Challenged by Lord Nuffield, he went to Russia to see for himself whether the "workers' fatherland" stories were true. He returned from Russia disillusioned about Communism, and when Lord Nuffield offered him a cheque, he refused it. Instead he wrote a book, which is called "I saw for myself". His first book had already caused some sensation by its very title. It was "I was a tramp." Now he has just finished and published "The Road To Power." His last book had already been banned in Italy by personal order of Mussolini And in this book he has torn off every European dictatorship in his real-life record of life among the workers in Central Europe, Italy and the Balkans.

In America he had met Roosevelt, the friends of Al Capone, film stars and millionaires, and the workers who were on strike in Illinois and Michigan. He lived among the American workers to find out their ideas. He evad-

(Continued From Page 1)

ed Franco's ban on himself and went into Spain. He was arrested and confined in the Red headquarters. He is now thinking of an Empire with a new policy and a new leadership—essentially of the rising generation. That is the man from whom after all these years I received a letter. It was sent to me care of my publishers. Some bits are interesting from your point of view. He says: "How is the Congress movement shaping? What do you think of Dr. Rushbrook Williams?"

Resignation
—Well ...if you please should the Negus refuse, er... er ... I would accept a little dominion in Abyssinia.
(Courtesy: "Vendredi")

The return of the prodigal son.
(Courtesy: "Marianne")

However, that is John Brown, the leader of the British Democratic Party, founded at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the 5th of March this year. "Two thousand seven hundred members in two months and disorder at most meetings!"—he cheerfully says.

REAL WORK.

Somehow I feel that those who work really hard, though they may not come into the limelight, eventually get their reward. Work is always their reward. I know of a certain lady at whose house every afternoon come poor women of all castes and creeds for help and advise. They bring all their troubles to her and in her own way she helps them. This is where the real work of life is done, unostentatiously, and not as some others do, who flash their names on committees and who pay social calls to hospitals in streamlined cars. We like to judge work by what it does for the people and not by what the A. D. C.'s of Government House have to say about it. Always remeber that.

I am awaiting for the day when I can say a lot of things I dare not now. But truth finds a way out. The Mahatma has proved this for us. That is why he calls his life an experiment with truth. It is now his whole philosophy of life, his religion—the basis of all religions. You and I, smaller people, can only try and emulate his example It is worth emulating.

80,000 ATHLETES TO MEET IN BRESLAU

80,000 men and women will take part in the German Sports and Gymnastic Festival and Breslau from July 24 to 31. The principal events will be contested on the gigantic new Hermann Goering Sports Ground there, but every sports ground in the district will be called into service to ensure perfect organisation of the enormous programme.

For swimming alone 18 different bathing pools will be available. For the 100 metre and 75 metre races 100 tracks will be used. There are two hockey grounds, nine tennis courts, two football and two handball grounds, and adequate accommodation for basket-ball, fencing, skittles, roller-skating, shooting, boxing and the heavier forms of athletics. Nine grand stands will provide for the spectators.

SHE ENVIED HER FRIENDS THEIR PURE COMPLEXIONS.

Her own skin was sallow, loose, dull and lifeless, spotted here and there with blackheads. She felt that people looked at her without admiration, and yet her features were well shaped and not unpleasant. She smiled when her best friend told her she ought to use Oatine Cream. "No use!" she said, but she was persuaded.

A fortnight later—people stared when she came into the room. "What has she been doing to herself?", they said, "she looks lovely!"—"No, it isn't her dress, it is her face that has changed."—"Her complexion—". "She has Charm—".

IT WAS ONLY ONE MORE ORDINARY OATINE EXPERIENCE.

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THE OATINE WAY IS THE EASY WAY.

Ring of Trouble

A FEATURE of the Meglamonian exhibit at the World's Fair is a huge metal ring. Shortly after it was set up, it fell, breaking apart in one place. The Meglamonian ambassador promptly sent some of his countrymen to repair the broken part. The two ends caused by the break had been twisted about in the accident, a fact not known by the ambassador. Since the ambassador never mentioned straightening out the band, the mechanics simply welded together the ends, with the result that the band had a twist in it.

When the ring had been repaired, the ambassador called up a painter and asked how much he would charge to paint the outside of the band. The painter made a chalk mark on the edge of the band and measured off along the edge until he came back to the chalk mark again. This measurement was just 600 feet. The width he found to be 25 feet. Multiplying the 600 by 25, he reckoned the outside of the band to measure 15,000 square feet. He estimated his price accordingly.

Beginning on the outside of the band, painting breadthwise, the painter continued about the ring until he reached the place he had started from. When the painter stepped back to survey the finished job, he discovered to his chagrin that he had painted the inside of the band as well as the outside. This was due to the twist in the band by which the outer surface became continuous with the inner surface. The painter, therefore, demanded double pay.

The two finally went before a magistrate. In whose favor should the court decide? To understand the problem, make a model of the band. Cut a strip of paper and twist one of the ends before pasting them together.

(Solution See Page 46.)

Solve the Problem of the Unknown Bridge Score

WHILE the husbands competed in the recent annual open tournament at Pasadena, several of the golfers' wives waited away the hours in playing bridge. In the picture at the right, our puzzlist spotted, from left to right, Mrs. Lawson Little, Mrs. George Whitehead, Mrs. Ellsworth Vines and Mrs. Harry Cooper.

This reminded him of a game in which four ladies played by their own method of scoring.

Poor Mrs. O. did not score a single point in the first rubber, while the dealer made as many points as the remaining two players together. In the second rubber, too, Mrs. O. drew a blank. The other girls, however, played a close game, each making exactly the same number of points, so that one of the girls had a total score for the two rubbers equal to one-half the total scores of the other two girls.

In the third rubber which closed the game, Mrs. O.'s opponents again made an equal number of points. In fact, the scores made by each of these three ladies in the second and third rubbers amounted to one-half the total score of all three in the first rubber. Mrs. O. managed to get 2 points which was as nothing in comparison with the 18 points that won the game.

What were the scores of the other two players?

An Outdoor Bridge and Tea, Vista De oyo, Pasadena, Cal.

GRINDING CYCLIST

"NOT so bad," remarked Pa Pedigree. "When we rigged up this contraption, the grindstone measured 30 inches in diameter. Now it is down to 27 inches, but I've caught up with my grinding."

"Whew!" explained Sonny, mopping his brow, "I wonder how far I would have gone had I been pedaling my bike along the highway, instead of having it hitched up to a grindstone."

Pa reached for his pencil and paper as he spoke: "While we are resting up for the next grind, we might figure it out. One-thirty-second of an inch has been worn off the grinding edge of the stone every hour it has been in use. This has been on the average, of course. It was actually less at first and more later. We estimate that the grindstone makes two revolutions a second. Your bicycle wheel measures 25 inches in diameter. Shucks! It should not be hard to figure out how far you would have traveled."

Mr. Pedigree was not interested in the amount of energy expended, for that would be far more to turn the grindstone than to turn the wheel of the bicycle. He was merely thinking of the revolutions of the grindstone and the rear wheel of the bicycle

What is the answer?

(For Solutions See Page 46)

THE HOUSEWIFE'S ENEMY

The moth is an under-cover worker and should be watched carefully at this season of the year. The evil that a moth works in the household linen and clothes closets live after it, says a writer in the C-I-L Oval, and to get ahead of the moth, the housewife must start before the moth has a chance of laying its eggs. The repellent must come before the moth which is only dangerous to clothing in its larva stage and can lie dormant for years in an atmosphere redolent of moth balls. The vital ingredient of a modern moth repellent is an organic chemical dangerous to moths but quite harmless to textiles and human beings. Whenever infestation with moth eggs is suspected the safest treatment is fumigation with a highly lethal gas which is best carried out by dry cleaning fumigation and storage services which have the proper machinery Chemical moth repellents for house-hold use are most effective when the clothes together with a good dose of the asphyxiating gas, are hermetically sealed in a container.

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The interesting book "A GUIDE TO SUFFERERS" just out. It contains the planetary influences on human bodies, the pathology of diseases, aetiology of Leprosy, Leucoderma and other skin diseases, etc. Sent gratis.

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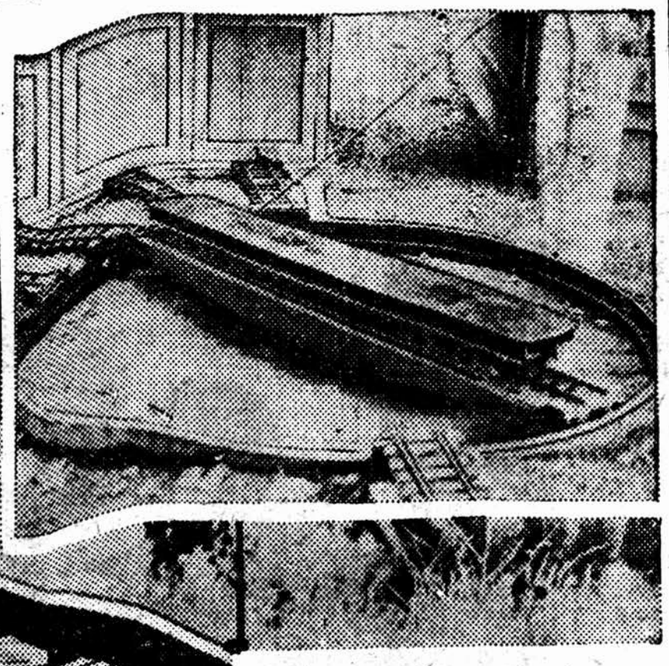
HOW TO RIDE YOUR HOBBY



(Photos left Copyright Town and Country Magazine)

THERE are some hobbies that ride the enthusiast; there are some hobbies the hobbyist can ride — literally. Among these latter, in some cases, is the small army of devotees who find hours of relaxation and creative effort in the many fields into which model railroading divides itself.

At the left are the first and only photos ever published of the toy railroad laid out by Vincent Astor, eminent financier, on his estate at Rhinebeck, New York, after it had outgrown the capacities of his New York residence.

There is more than a mile of 3½-inch track, complete with automatic signals, roundhouse, three locomotives and cars.

Mr. Astor has notable company in this particular hobby, for other adult miniature railroad enthusiasts include Robert Huntington, New York banker; Boies Penrose II, of Philadelphia; R. H. Barney, Los Angeles; Oliver S. Redfield and Calvert Holt, Greenwich, Conn.; Kenneth Ellis, Hot Springs, Va.

King Boris of Bulgaria exercises his royal prerogatives and chooses to play at railroading with full-sized equipment.

"WHAT IS GOOD"

"What is the real good?"
I asked in musing mood.
"Order," said the law court;
"Knowledge," said the school;
"Truth," said the wise man;
"Pleasure," said the fool;
"Love," said the maiden;
"Beauty," said the page;
"Freedom," said the dreamer;
"Home," said the sage;
"Fame," said the soldier;
"Equity," said the seer.
Spake my heart full sadly:
"The answer is not here."
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard;
"Each heart holds the secret:
'Kindness' is the word."

(GLEANINGS BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA).

FOUR AGES OF MAN

Man's mental life was divided into four ages by Mr. Monk Gibbon, English master at the Oldfield Coeducational School, Swanage, addressing the Parents' National Educational Union in London. They were:

Childhood.—When he knows a lot, but is unaware that he knows anything.

Youth.—When he knows nothing, but is under the impression that he knows all.

Middle Age.—When he begins patiently to acquire a little knowledge and understanding of what should have been obvious to him long ago.

Old Age.—When he really has learnt something but has either already forgotten it or else is unable to find anyone to whom to impart it.

This "costly attempt" at rejuvenation was mentioned recently by Professor John Read, of St. Adrews University, in a lecture on alchemy under James IV. of Scotland to the Society for the Study of Alchemy and Early Chemistry in London.

Describing the efforts of a certain John Damian, "an ingenious and personable Italian," to find a "quinta esscencia" (elixir of life) for the King, Professor Read said that among the ingredients used for these experiments between 1501 and 1513 were gold, quicksilver and "acqua vitae," in simpler language—whisky.

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140 NEW YOUTH HOSTELS IN GERMANY

Germany now has 2,000 Youth Hostels providing beds for 165,142 people, and 140 more hostels are to be built during the next few years. During 1933 4,250,000 people spent a night in a German Youth Hostel. This figure has risen to 8,000,000 during the last year.

A KING'S £510 FOR REJUVENATION

When James IV of Scotland, at the age of 30, married the 14-year-old Margaret Tudor he paid an honorarium to the Countess of Surrey and her daughter, Lady Gray, to the value of £510 for having "clippit the Kingis berd."

Tangle of the King's Keys

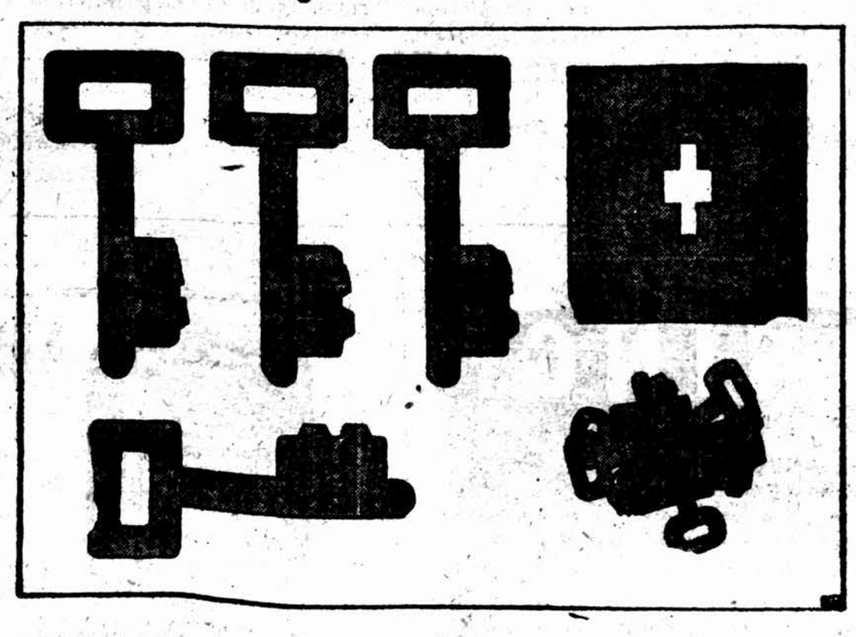
THE beautiful city of Pandemonia lay at the mercy of the buccaneer's guns. Inside the royal palace, the king offered the keys of the city to the haughty pirate chief to save the town from destruction.

"What," thundered Blackheart, "has this big city only two keys?" Blackheart drew his cutlass and would have taken off the king's head had not the queen intervened. "We cannot bring you the key to the treasury," she said. "It is stuck in the lock with three other keys, and we do not know how to get them apart. No one else knows, either."

"Cut out the lock, then, and bring it to me," ordered the irascible freebooter. Blackheart departed with the lock and keys, vowing to return and ransack the treasury, as soon as he had freed the keys. Since he never was seen again, he must still be working on this puzzle.

If any of your friends have piratical tendencies, you might try the king's keys problem on them. Trace the pattern of the keys and lock on a piece of beaver board or light wood and cut them out. Make the width through the short arms of the cross a little more than four times the thickness of the keys.

To put the keys in the lock, push the short end of a key through the long opening, and when the key is half way through, work it sideways into one of the short arms. Do likewise with the other three keys. When the last key is in the lock, move the keys about in all directions to confuse the solver. To get them apart, reverse the process. Work them into the short arms and pull out the central key, after which the others can be easily removed.



Test Yourself

WHAT is looked for when an egg is candled?

2. Zog is a racehorse, a card game, a king, an island in the South Seas.

3. How many of the following words are spelled incorrectly: judgment, achievment, acidulous, plaguy, occassionaly?

4. When an Englishman says "hoarding" he means: a miser, savings, billboard, board bill, a dish of tea?

5. Hamlet was called the "Melancholy Dane" because: he sang torch songs, he looked like a Great Dane, he was sad.

6. Cantilever is a type of bridge, bread, brook, bromide?

7. A horse's fetlock is in his nose, on his back, ears feet, tail harness?

(For Solution See Page 46)

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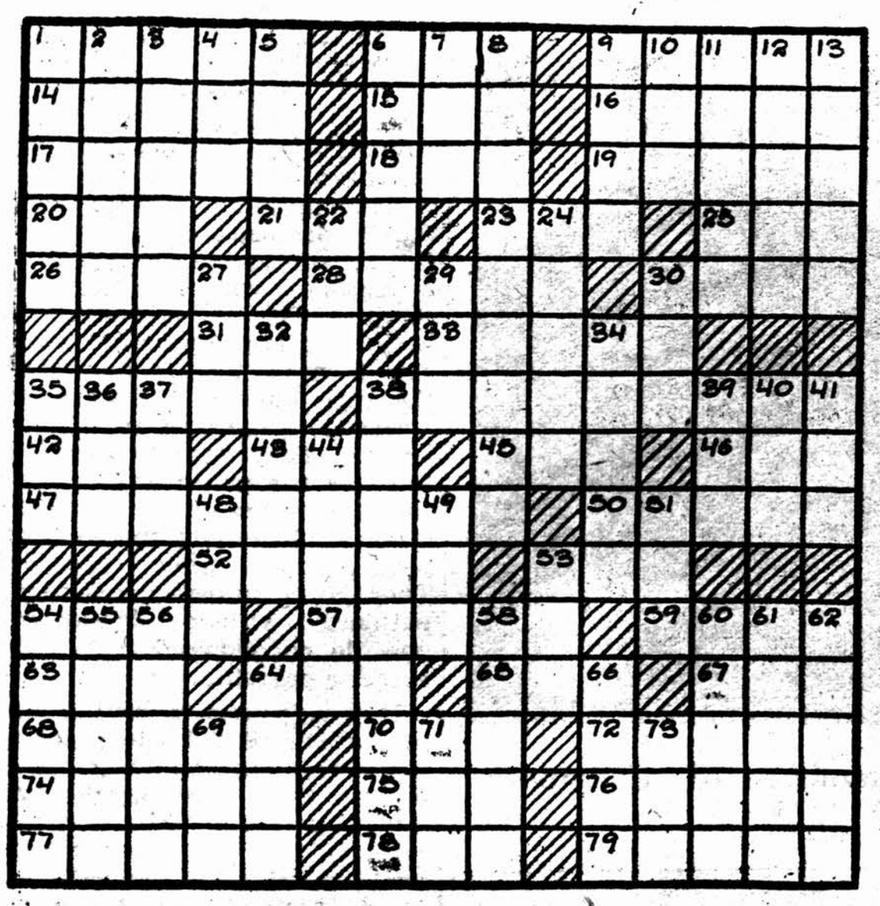


Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers

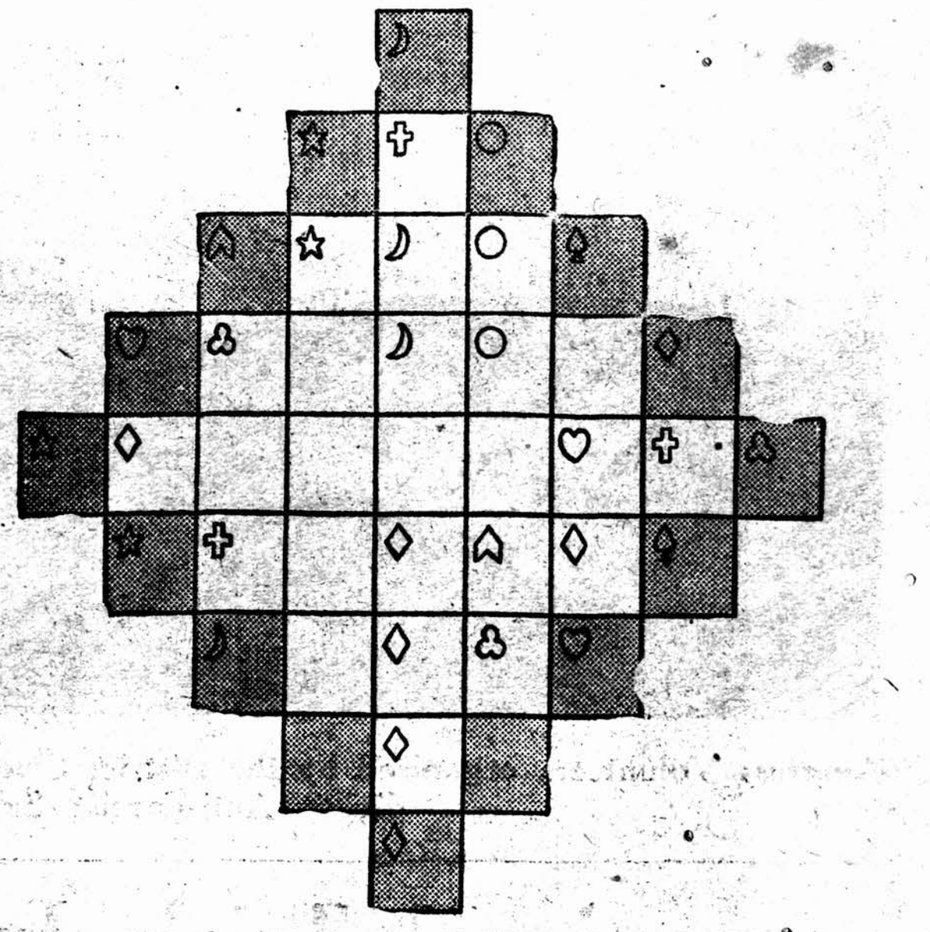
HORIZONTAL

1—Wretched cottage.
6—Chop off.
9—What navigator gave the name Labrador's Land to Greenland?
14—Genus of passeriform birds.
15—Yellow bugle.
16—South American mammal.
17—Instrumental composition.
18—The legal profession.
19—Platform on which to offer sacrifice.
20—Who was the Babylonian god of the sky?
21—Who commanded Napoleon's forces against Russia?
23—Biblical pronoun.
25—Definite article.
26—Soft, peaty swamp.
28—Rivulet.
30—Unfledged bird.
31—Peg used as a target
33—Send.
35—Teutonic characters.
38—In a sneering manner.
42—Beverage.
43—Meadow.
45—Unit.
46—What general was known as "Light Horse Harry"?
47—Monticello was the estate of what great statesman?
50—Mechanical man
52—Shatter noisily.
53—Request.
54—Narrative poem.
57—Member of a branch of the Dravidian race.
59—Plane surface.
63—Strike lightly.
64—Unit of weight.
65—Aeriform fluid.
67—Cloth measure.
68—Short cape.
70—Split pulse.
72—Poplar.
74—The eyelashes.
75—City in Brazil.
76—One who talks madly.
77—Who defeated Tildox for the presidency in a contested election?
78—Fuss.
79—What is the capital of the province of East Flanders?

VERTICAL

1—Masculine name.
2—Where is the University of Maine?
3—What is the second planet in order of distance from the sun?
4—Conclusion.
5—What is the capital of the department of Aisne?
6—Tripolitana is part of what Italian colony?
7—Eggs.
8—What is considered the finest example of ancient architecture?
9—Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
10—Everything.
11—Like a flying mammal.
12—What is the largest city in Nebraska?
13—Climbing herbs.
22—Decline.
24—Hematin chloride.
27—Personal pronoun.
29—Weep.
30—Greek letter.
32—Famous Canadian physician.
34—Freezers.
35—Reign, in India
36—Rubber tree.
37—Medieval vessel.
38—What Greek maiden was doomed to utter prophecies that would fall on deaf ears?
39—Law degree.
40—What constellation is pictured as a lion?
41—Still.
44—Who was the muse of amatory poetry?
48—Federal Communications Commission (abbr.)
49—Electrical resistance unit.
51—Weight of Turkey.
53—Winged part.
54—Period of time.
55—What gulf is between Venezuela and Trinidad island?
56—To what country does Istria belong?
58—Eskimo hut.
60—Overseer.
61—Feminine name.
62—Wide awake.
64—Beverages.
66—What American artist is noted for his marionettes: Tony ———?
69—Prevaricate.
71—Help.
73—Exclamation of disgust.

(For Solutions See Page 46)



Perimeter Acrostic

THE name of a famous South American conquistador can be read clockwise in the outer squares of this diamond, if the squares of the horizontal rows are filled with letters spelling the words defined below. To assist the solver in guessing these words, squares that contain the same letter are shown by having identical symbols.

It is also possible to form the name of this historical personage by adding to a foreign coin, part of the verb "to be," a slang name for a policeman, an outer garment of Mohammedan women and an obsolete word for "quiet."

Here are the definitions:

1. Indefinite article.
2. To move rapidly by springing steps.
3. The monetary unit of France.
4. A member of the European branch of the Turkish race.
5. Just.
6. Rubefacient.
7. Notification.
8. A sudden, sharp, hissing sound like that of a bullet.
9. Personal pronoun.

Y. D. Merchant:

(Continued From Page 9)

babies in one corner and a mouse eating away curds from the milk-pot, help to give life, local colours and vividness to the subject depicted. The simplicity of the interior of a village house suggested by a few pictorial elements enhance the quality of the picture, and in the repose of the picture the artist speaks in the idiom and language all his own.

Syt. Yusufally has many and good quality paintings to his credit, out of which a few can be mentioned. His 'Rup-garvita' which is in the possession of the well-known art-collector, Syt. Kalyanji Kurumshi Damji attracts the attention for its rich harmony of yellow and orange which are reminiscent of 'Chaklas' from Cutch and Kathiawar. His 'Buddha preaching can be noted for its cool and subdued colour scheme which gives the faint suggestion of an Ajantine fresco. His Garba Dance' which takes away one to moon-lit hamlets surrounded by mango-grooves where the young maidens dance in rhythmic group in the flowing and colourful saries. His 'Zebun-nisa' and 'Reading of Quran' give the complete idea of the characteristic colour schemes which the women of his Khoja community use in their sartorial make-up. In the artistic dress and costume of his own community he finds moving and living pictures of Kangara Kalam which he reproduces in his art with his characteristic faithfulness and originality.

Sculptural Studies

But, the important phase of the artist's work is his growing interest in sculpture, for a study of which he has devoted four valuable years. He holds the Diploma in Sculpture of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The artist has now selected this profession as an appropriate medium through which his deft fingers try to express his genius.

It is in the portraits that Syt. Yusufally shines. He has understood that bringing out the character and the soul of his sitter in his work is the fundamental requirement of an intelligent sculptor. He tries to probe deep into the outward manifestation of things and brings out the true significance of it. The series of sculptural portraits of artists, which he has executed, can be studied as examples of the fine skill of the sculptor.

The portrait of Syt. J. M. Ahivasi, the well-known Indian artist, for example, is a perfect piece of sculptural art, showing clearly the outward expression and the inward nature of Syt. Ahivasi. The rough finger work and the characteristic disposal of the sitter's turban, enhance and help to bring out the character of the artist. It is a perfect essay in clay.

Again, Syt. Yusufally has not overlooked the growing needs of the public, so far as utility in sculpture is concerned. He has tried reliefs meant to be used in the architectural settings. His panel called 'Industry', showing the family of an Indian potter busy in his profession, is worthy example of sculpture adopted to the present-day necessities of the architects and the builders.

Syt. Yusufally has a bright future in his sculptural profession and he is likely to add to his store by his studies abroad. His work has qualities of poise, volume and rhythm which are the characteristics of Indian Sculpture, and with the perfection of these and his unfailing energy and sincerity of purpose the Indian art in the domain of modern sculpture will surely be enriched by him.

FOR LOW VIRILE POWER?

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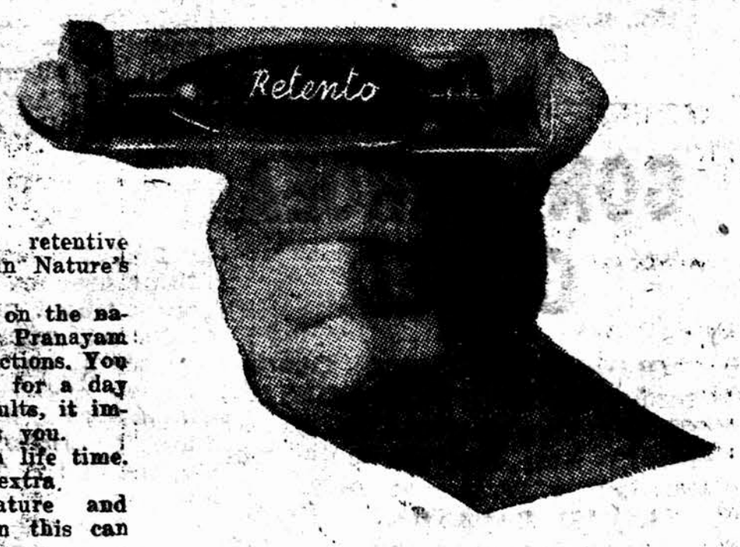

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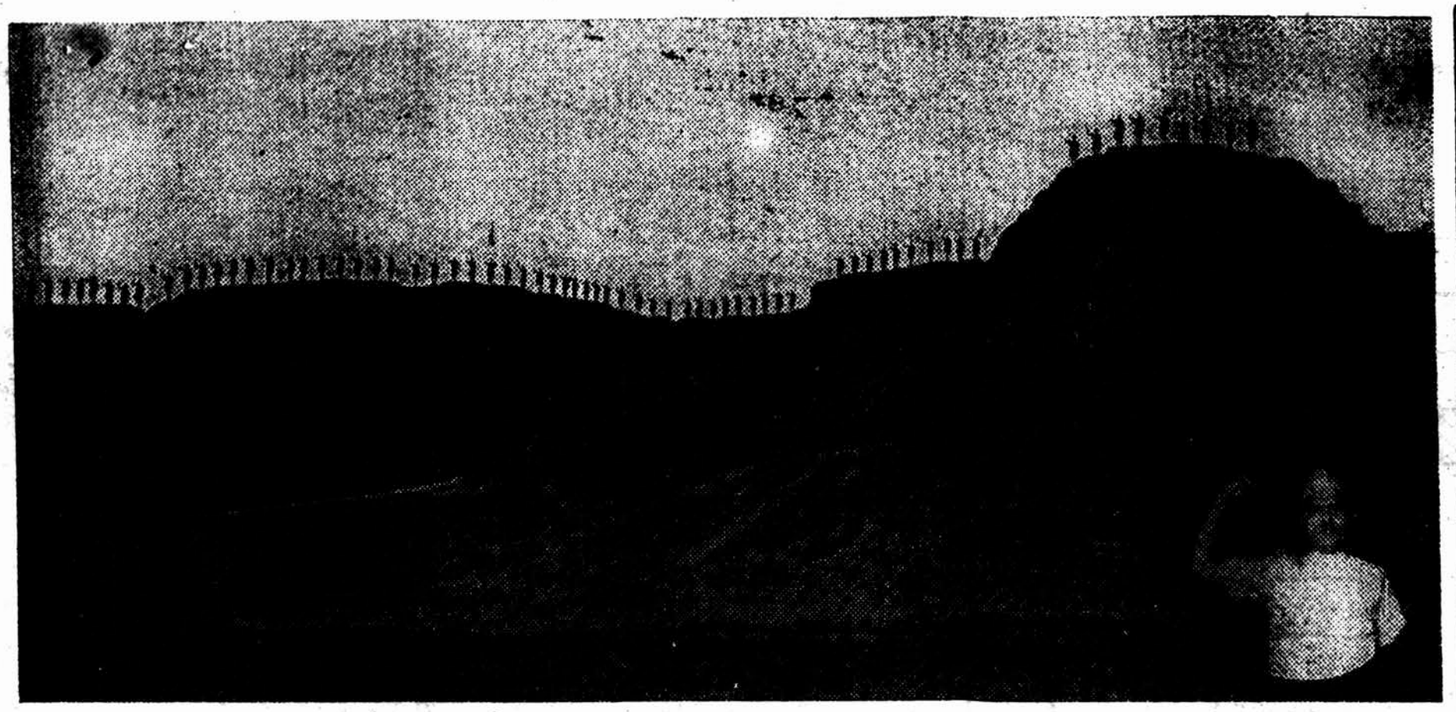

Congress Volunteers organised by the District Congress Committee of Cawnpore giving Anti-Fascist Salute.

Sensational Trials In Burma

(Continued From Page 6)

haps on a wet night and a slippery road, the red light when he was too close to draw up. There was no intermediate yellow light. That was what had happened in his client's case, said Mr. McDonnell; he had been given the red light when he was on top of the cross-roads. As this theory did not square with the presence on the cross-roads of the other car. which in the circumstances described by the prosecution, and because of the relative speed of the two cars, would have had to enter the crossing against the red light, it was a very poor defence. Moreover, there was no evidence that the constable had done anything of the kind alleged.

Application For Transfer

When Mr. McDonnell perceived that this defence was unlikely to stand scrutiny and that the presumption against his client's sobriety was unshaken, he became alarmed and tried to take the case out of my court. First, he asked that the trial should be transferred to the High Court Sessions, quoting a section of the law which allowed such transfer in certain conditions where parties were of different race and there was animosity. That would have given Mr. Fortescue an English jury, and in Burma English juries generally took a lenient view of crimes committed by Englishmen. I pointed out that the transfer was impossible under the law, as the police. not the Burmans, had brought the case. Moreover, there was no sign of animosity, for the injured parties made moderate statements. Mr. McDonnell, though he had the right of appeal against my order accepted it as correct, but shortly afterwards he made a second attempt to get his client out of a dangerous position by asking me to allow the case to be compounded. The police, he said. had no objection and the injured women were willing to accept the substantial compensation which his client was ready to disburse.

The law gave me discretion to allow composition. But. clearly, to allow it at that late stage, when the accused's conviction was certain, when allegations had been made against the efficiency of the police and public policy demanded an order by authority would have been to shirk responsibility. The case was by this time the sole topic of conversation in the town. The military, their friends among the officials, and their lady friends, had not concealed their opinion of the prosecution. They talked at large in clubs and at dinner tables and abused the police up and down. In such an atmosphere to have granted composition would have been to bow to clamour. I therefore refused to grant it.

These two applications by Mr. McDonnell were all his reserves. When they failed he had very little more to say. In his summing up he made what he could of a hopeless case, represented his client as a young gentleman, soberly driving at a moderate speed to his dinner, who was confused by diverse signals shown him by the police. He asked for a nominal fine, if, indeed, his client was to be fined at all. The Assistant Public Prosecutor briefly detailed the proved facts and left the sentence wholly to my discretion.

My Dilemma

I gave myself the week-end to think over my judgment. If I fined the accused and compensated the injured women from the fine I should be on easy ground. Military circles might find the sentence unpalatable, but they would swallow it; nothing more would be heard of the affair in a week. But was that the proper sentence? Suppose one was to turn the case round, suppose the accused was a Burman, a young official who, returning in his car from the Orient Club where he had been celebrating with his friends, had driven against the red light into a car containing two English ladies with such force as to spin ther car across the road, hereby wounding them grievously, what sentence would their outraged fellow-countrymen demand, what sentence would the magistrate be likely to inflict? Beyond question it would be a sharp term of imprisonment. Or, if one changed the locale and substituted a road-crossing in England, what would the magistrate do? He too would impose imprisonment, beyond any manner of doubt.

Yet was it possible to pass a sentence of imprisonment on a British Army officer in Burma, even though this was the punishment appropriate to his offence? I was inclined to doubt whether it was possible in a case of the kind before me. I was empowered, of course to pass the sentence, but I could not see the High Cout unholding me on appeal. The Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Page, was on leave at the moment. If he was there, I felt, he would probably uphold me for he was by repute a man who administered the law without consulting public opinion. But unfortunately he was not there, his place having been taken by one of the puisne judges. Lacking its vigorous head, the High Court lacked the authority to stand up to the executive. Unless I was very much mistaken, the executive was in favour of special treatment for the accused. Though the Government had been careful to give me no hint of its wishes, I knew well enough what certain officers wanted me to do. In their view a fine would be adequate. I knew this because the clubs were ringing with it. It had been reported to me that Mr. McDonnell, surrounded by his suporters in the Gymkhana Club, had said: 'If Collis passes a sentence of imprisonment that will be the end of him.' It was impossible not to draw the conclusion that he believed himself to know the views of the executive that is to say of those officers who were senior to me in the service and who had the power of showing their displeasure. He was not, I imagine, deliberately conveying to me on behalf of his client a strong hint that it would be the worse for me if I did not make it a fine because he must have known that was not amenable to threats. His statement—if he ever made it—is more likely to have been a comment pronounced with the object of calming those of his hearers who had expressed their fear of what I might do.

As these reflections passed through my mind I became convinced that a sentence of imprisonment would not be carried out. The High Court would never withstand the pressure. Even if it did, and I was upheld, the Government had reserve powers. It could release any prisoner on the ground of public expediency. If I sent the accused to jail and the High Court confirmed me, the reserve powers would come into play. Arthur Page out of the way, the military were too strong for the executive.

Would it not be stupid in these circumstances to pass a sentence of imprisonment? I should be sentencing myself, not the accused. Surely the sensible line was to be actual, to realize and to take a feasible course—a stiff fine, compensation, a rebuke? That would content Burmese opinion. The Burmese had been watching the case quietly. The vernacular newspapers reported it at full length. They were satisfied with the way the police had handled the prosecution and they had sufficient confidence in me to take in good part any order I might give. They knew, understood, and sympathized with my predicament and did not demand that I should sacrifice myself.

It was a very tempting course of action. But I could not shut my eyes to the simple truth that a fine alone was not the proper sentence. And I knew that if I inflicted only as a fine I should not again be able to hold up my head. I should be doing myself an essential violence. Nothing could mean very much to me aftewards.

Having probed so far, I became as assured as a man becomes who knows himself for a moment, and wrote out the judgment quickly, sentencing Lieutenant Fortescue to three months' imprisonment and a fine of thirty pounds, the fine to be paid in compensation to the two women.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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RUSSIA BUYS WORLD'S DEADLIEST PLANE

"A Flying Arsenal"

Two new types of American aircraft, one of which is reputed to be the deadliest air weapon ever built, have been bought by Russia.

One machine is described as a "convoy fighter". It is virtually a flying arsenal, carrying seven machine-guns and six hundred pounds of bombs. The other is an amphibian fighter, designed for Russia's vast distances, and having a cruising range of 3,000 miles when loaded with armament, and 6,000 miles if the wing space is devoted to petrol.

The total cost of the planes is £156,000. After trials they will be dismantled and shipped to Russia, where Russian engineers will copy the models.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

RING OF TROUBLE: The painter had received all he was entitled to, for his original estimate had covered the cost of painting both sides. The twisted band is a form of the mathematical curiosity known as Mobius's sheet, and has but one edge and one surface. Therefore, he had suffered no loss in painting both sides.

* * *

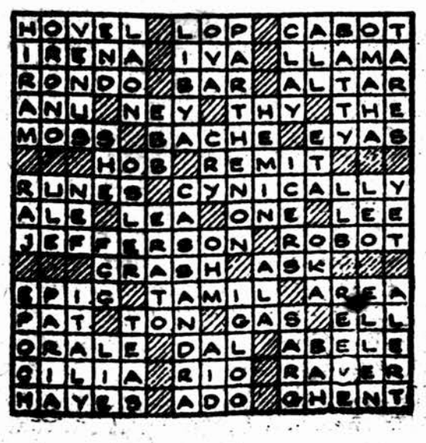
Perimeter Acrostic: Horizontal: A, Rum, Franc, Osmanli, Righteous, Rubific, Aviso, Zip, I. The name is Francisco Pizarro. This name can also be formed by the words: Franc, Is, Cop, Izar and Ro.

* * *

Bridge Score: The scores of the other two players were 12 and 15.

* * *

Grinding Cyclist: The boy would have traveled 428 miles and 2,112 feet.



SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

Shepherd Boy's Revenge

Killed Fifteen Militiamen

BURGOS (By Mail)

The story of how a 13-year old shepherd lad named Andres revenged the slaughter of his cows by killing 14 militiamen has now reached here from the snow-bound Pyrenees.

The incident occurred in the valley of Benasque, where trapped Republican troops have been escaping across the French frontier.

Andres came down to the village from his mountain pastures to report to the authorities that a group of militiamen had forced him to round up all the cows entrusted to his care, and had slaughtered them with burst of machine-gun fire.

That night the boy overheard some Republican soldiers planning to cross the frontier next day. He accordingly got hold of a gun, chose a strategic spot higher up the pass, and waited.

Soon the Republicans came in sight, and, as the first group approached him, Andres opened fire. With perfect calm he held the pass single-handed until his ammunition ran out, when 14 militiamen were lying dead on the ground.

With his ammunition exhausted he had no chance of escape, and the soldiers caught him easily. When the Nationalists arrived they found his body hanging from a pine-tree.—Reuter.

AGE LIMIT OF EFFICIENCY

"60 Years", Says Czech Shoe "King"

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

"I do not think I am mistaken if I fix 60 as the age limit of efficiency," says Mr. J. A. Bata, the Czech shoe "king", writing in his newspaper, "Zlin".

"Look at our public institutions," he continues, "people of 70 years of age hang on to their positions and cannot conceive that they are not worth more than the old chair in which they have so snugly planted themselves.

"They cherish the illusion that they are still important people who ought always to be consulted, and whose approval should be obtained before any serious step is taken.

"They find movement difficult because of their age, so they set themselves against all alteration, all progress.

"If one speaks to these old people and asks them why they do not make way for younger men, they say: "The young people of to-day are so inefficient. They are not at all like we were in our youth. They have no driving force."—Reuter.

SACRIFICE FOR LOVE AND MUSIC

Swedish Prince Who Joined Famous Choir

LONDON, (By Mail).

When the De Svenske Choir visits London very shortly, a tall young man with steel-blue eyes smiling beneath a tuft of black hair, will be singing bass.

Though not a prince of singers he is a prince all the same—His Royal Highness Prince Lennart Bernadotte, favourite grandson of the King of Sweden.

His marriage to a beautiful blonde actress cost him the reversion of the Throne, but none was more sorry than King Gustav when he signed the exclusion decree.

Prince "Leni", his wife and two small children often visit "grandpa."

"I don't sing for money," the Prince told a Pressman. "I shall soon start singing studies seriously then, may be, I shall be a professional singer.

"I adore music, and I am very proud to be president of "De Svenske" choir.

The Princess is a radiantly happy woman. She accompanies her husband on his tours.

"No", she said laughingly, "I do not sing or play. One singer in the family is enough. I am just a wife, and mother."

CORK FROM POTATO SKINS

Dr. Hans Mayer, Director of the Research Institute for Meat Conservation, at Berlin, has perfected a method for making corks from potato skins. The product is said to have all the qualities of the bark of the cork "oak." Whatever remnants of potato still adhere to the skin after the potato has been peeled are scraped off and used for fodder. The skins are then rolled into plates and the dried product is declared to be equal to natural cork for bottling and other purposes.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The scene was the bar of the village inn. "What be th' matter wi' old Garge?" asked Farmer Hayseed. "E do look glum."

"He's got fluid on th' knees," said the landlord.

"'Ow 'as 'e got that?"

"Somebody y knocked his beer over on to them."

* * * *

The pretty young wife put an arm round her husband's neck.

"It makes you happy to know that I am pleased, doesn't it, dear? she asked

"Why, yes."

"And you are happy when you whistle, aren't you, dear?"

"Why, of course"

"Well, love, I know you are going to whistle now—here's my milliner's bill"

* * * *

The prison doctor entered the cell where Bill sat looking very glum

"You seem miserable," he remarked.

"The missus called to-day," sighed Bill

"No bad news from home, I hope," said the doctor.

"Not exactly,," murmured Bill, but she said now that I was receiving a small payment for my work she would ask the governor if he would let me do some overtime."

* * * *

Two children had been set to feed the poultry. The little girl seemed to be studying the birds intently.

"Look, Peter!" she exclaimed at last. "Some have rings on their legs. Why have they?"

"Oh, don't you know? They're married ones."

* * *

Publicity Agent: "I'm going to work up a story that your pet poodle swallowed all your diamonds"

Film Star: "That won't do. People will think I have only enough diamonds to fill a poodle."

* * *

An irate customer called at the laundry with a parcel. Opening it, he said: "Look at that!"

The manager fingered the contents for a moment or two and then said: "But I see nothing wrong with this lace."

"Lace be hanged! That was a bedsheet," stormed the customer.

* * * *

"You look done up to-day, Bill. What's the trouble?" asked an office friend.

"Well," explained Bill, "I didn't get home until daylight, and I was just undressing when my wife woke up and said, 'Aren't you getting up pretty early?' To save an argument I put on my clothes and came down to the office."

* * *

The wanderer had returned to his home town after many years abroad.

"There is one thing I've looked forward to," he told a friend, "and that is to go to the theatre and sit up in the dear old gallery again".

"There's no gallery nowadays," was the reply. "It's called the balcony."

"What's the difference?"

"Two shillings!"

He was in deep disgrace, and, try as he would, he could not get a smile out of his wife at breakfast.

"Are you cross with me because I came home with a black eye last night?" he asked in desperation.

"No," replied his wife, tersely; "you hadn't got it when you came home."

* * * *

The small boy, forbidden to eat a spoonful of salt, had eaten one all the same—and wished he hadn't.

"Well, Johnnie," chuckled his father, "what is it like?"

"It's . . . it's . . . like sugar isn't spluttered Johnnie.

* * * *

Mr. Harris called the cook and said:—

"Mary, my mother-in-law is coming to stay with us for a month. Here is a list of the dishes she loves—and the first time you serve one of them you're fired."

He hailed a cab and fell into the back seat.

"Say, driver," he ordered, "drive me round the block a hundred times."

The driver was startled, but obliged just the same. Round and round the block they went. And on the sixty-fifth trip, the passenger leaned forward.

"Step on it, buddy," he hiccoughed. "I'm in a hurry"

* * * *

The captain had been lecturing his men on their duties as soldiers, and, wishing to find out if they remembered anything, he said to one of them: "Now, then, Private Dooley, why should a soldier be ready to die for his country?"

The Irishman scratched his head for a moment; then an enlightening smile spread across his face.

"Sure, captain," he said, pleasantly, "you're quite right. Why should he?"

"Where's the car?" the professor's wife asked the professor.

"Did I take the car?"

"Certainly you did."

"Well, I thought it strange. When I got out at the post-office, I turned round to thank the man who had given me a lift, and he wasn't there."

* * * *

The following note was recently received by a butcher:—

"Dear Sir,—Will you give my little girl a nice piece of sirloin. I'm sorry I can't come myself, as I'm in bed with my youngest child and half a pound of dripping."

* * * *

A bus was pulled up suddenly by the traffic lights at a corner, and a very old baby car bumped into the back of it.

The conductor shouted reproachfully at the driver of the car: "Tell me, what do you use for brakes when there isn't a bus handy?"

Our Humorist At Large

LOVE IN VENICE:
"Darling, I could not get a gondola, so I had to come on foot."

AT THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY:
"As I do not take Shorthand very quickly, I should like a boss who stutters a little."

"Can you recommend me a haunted castle in a lonely spot? Mine has been burnt down."

She can never have enough radishes."

Father: "Promise me that you will not marry Harry—he will drink every penny he earned."
Daughter: "But think how little he earns, Dad."

"My boss bought it from the electricity corporation."

Huge Wooden Car of Sri Varadarajaswami Temple, Conjeevaram.

"STORM"

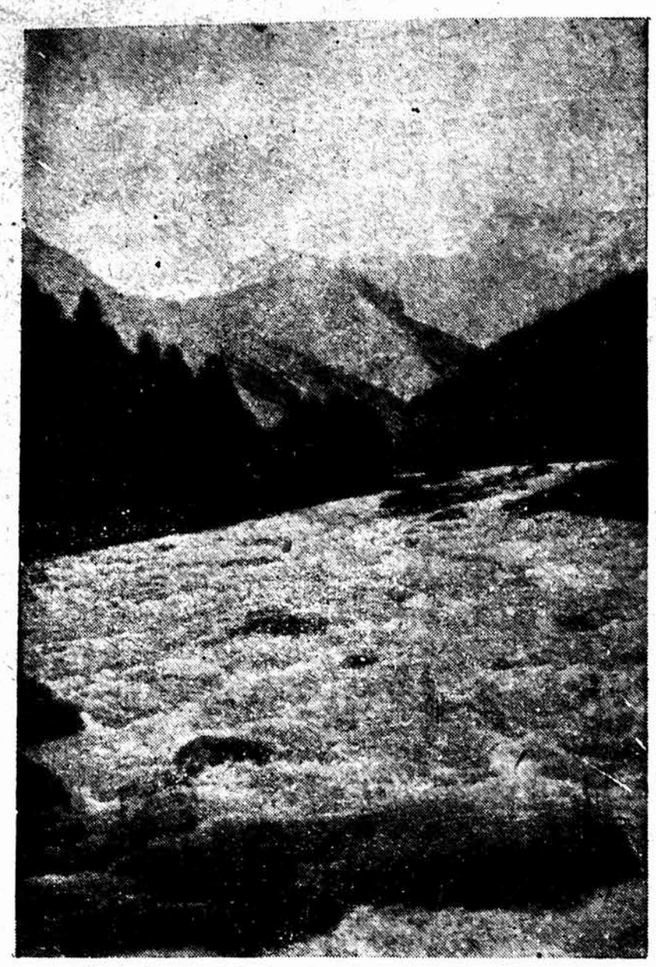
(From a Painting by Mr. P. B. Gadre, Artist).

***Left:*—Crossing the Snow-Bridge on the way to Amarnath Caves, Kashmir.**

(Photo by R. Prasad).

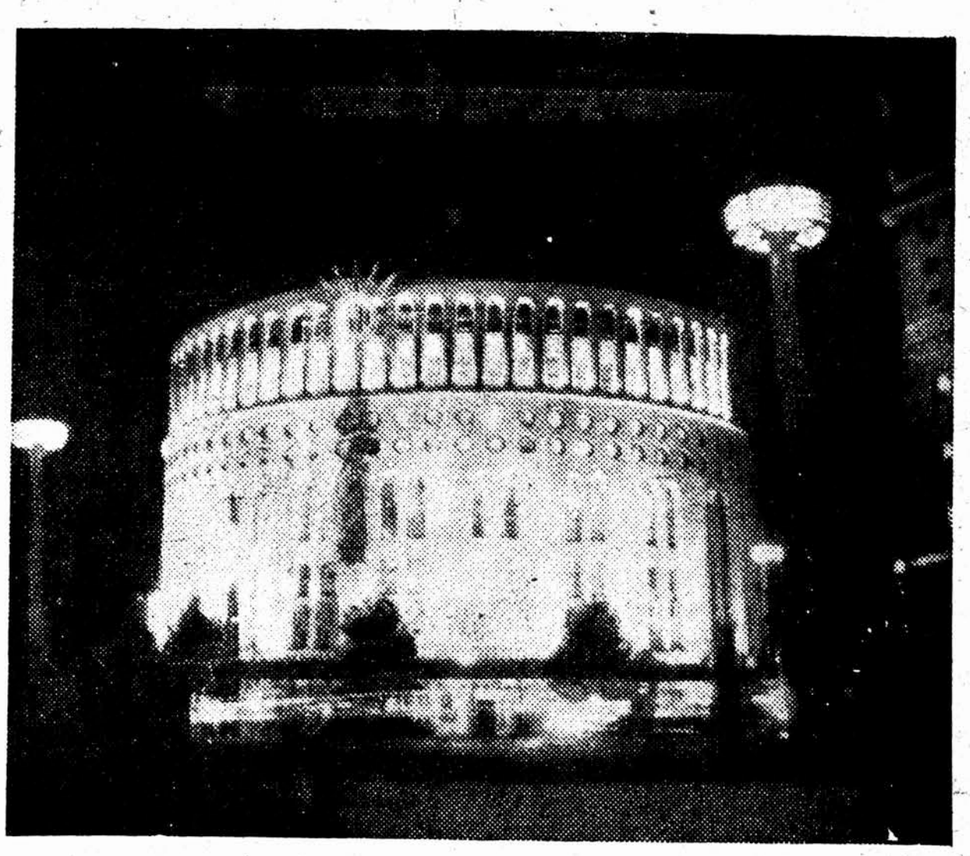
***Right:*—The Icy-Cold Liddar River at Pahalgam, Kashmir.**

(Photo by Jaswantray Mehta).



"Evening Ablutions"

(Photo by H. T. Treasurer).



A Cinema House In Tokyo.

(Photo by V. G. Patel).

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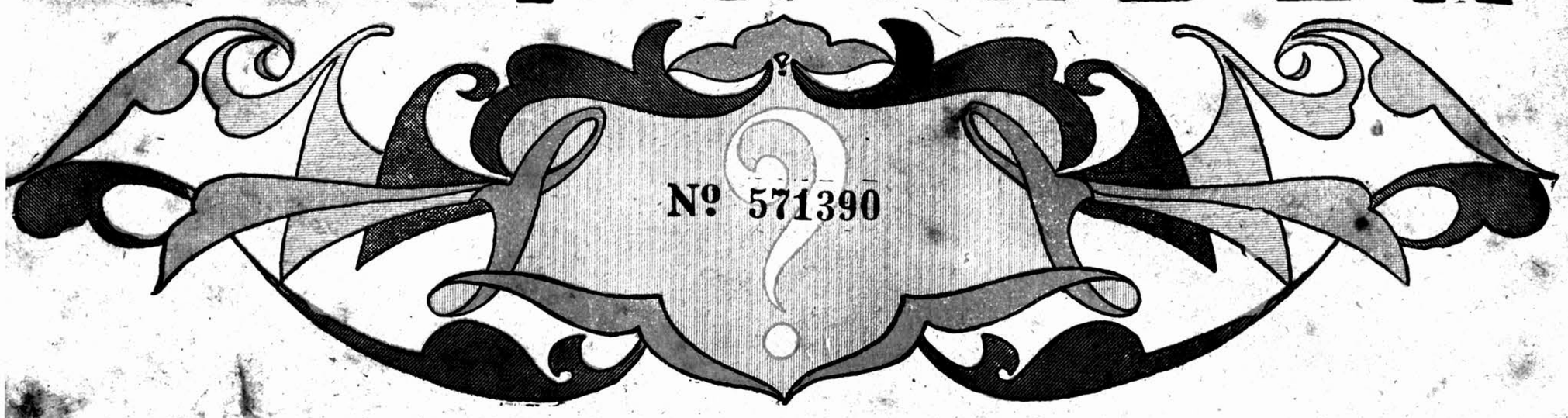

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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